FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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U.S. LEGISLATORS VOTE FOR REAGAN START POSITION

LD061504 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0655 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, 6 Aug (TASS) -- Using the tactics of crude pressure, Ronald Reagan's administration has succeeded in getting the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress to approve a resolution supporting its unconstructive position at the Soviet-American negotiations on limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. Yesterday 204 congressmen voted for the resolution and 202 against. In this way the lower chamber of Congress rejected the resolution, which is widely supported in the country, on mutually freezing the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the USSR.

Observers note that the fact that the resolution convenient to the White House was approved by such an insignificant majority means that official Washington has not received a clear vote of confidence on its arms control policy. As is known, this policy is directed at changing the existing strategic balance between the United States and the USSR and achieving superiority over the Soviet Union by means of an unrestrained buildup of the latest mass destruction weapons systems.

'Victory' for Freeze Backers

LD071222 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, 7 Aug (TASS) -- A group of U.S. congressmen on Friday announced their intention to put to vote next week again a resolution calling for a mutual freeze on the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union, which is widely supported in the United States. As is known, the Reagan administration has, by raw political bargaining, undisguised scare tactics and blackmail, succeeded in getting the House of Representatives to vote down that document and adopt a resolution in support of its unconstructive position at the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms. The latter resolution, however, was passed by a majority of just two votes.

The outcome of the vote in actual fact adds up to a victory for the supporters of arms reductions and a defeat for those who support the militarist program of Ronald Reagan, a member of U.S. Congress advocating the nuclear freeze idea told a press conference here.

Congressman Edward Markey said that 75 percent of Americans were opposed to the administration's policy in the field of arms control. The outcome of the vote, he emphasised, indicated that the movement in support of the freeze was rapidly gaining strength.

Senator Edward Kennedy described the results of the voting as being extremely positive.

PETROV PRAVDA ARTICLE ON U.S. ARMS POLICY

LD082054 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2051 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Aug (TASS) --PRAVDA today publishes an article by Aleksey Petrov entitled: "The USA Opposes Nuclear Disarmament." Following is the full text of the article"

"Recently, President Reagan of the United States announced the decision that Soviet-U.S.-British talks on a full and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests, talks which were interrupted by the United States, would not be renewed. At the same time another decision was also taken: not to ratify the Soviet-U.S. agreements signed in 1974 and 1976 on limiting nuclear weapons tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. These decisions constitute a further step by the present U.S. administration aimed against the efforts of the peoples and of peace-loving states to restrain the nuclear arms race and not to tolerate the possibility of nuclear war.

The full and universal stopping of tests on nuclear weapons is one of the most important problems in the overall complex of measures to avert the nuclear threat. Solving this problem would mean the creation of a real obstacle on the path of further perfecting nuclear weapons and elaborating new nuclear weapon types and systems.

It is also well known that the tests enable combat readiness to be checked and the combat capabilities of already existing nuclear weapons to be enhanced. This is why concluding a treaty on the full and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests would be an important step in limiting the arms race and lessening the threat of nuclear war. At the same time, concluding such a treaty would strengthen the policy of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons because it would deprive those states which aspire to possess nuclear weapons of the opportunity to carry out the tests which are a necessary part of setting up such weaponry.

The Moscow treaty on banning of nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in space and under water, concluded in 1963, became a useful measure in limiting nuclear armaments. However, it left underground nuclear tests outside the framework of the ban. Morover, two nuclear powers -- China and France -- are not party to the treaty.

Therefore, it is understandable why for many years now people and the majority of states have been seeking the total prohibition of all, without exception, tests of nuclear weapons and the conclusion of relevant agreements. In 1977, under pressure from international public opinion, the United States began negotiations with the Soviet Union (later Britain also joined in the talks) on the full ban on nuclear weapon tests.

During the negotiations considerable successes were achieved: The text of a future treaty was virtually agreed and all that was left was an adjustment in the wording of some of its points, mainly of technical nature. The results of the negotiations submitted by the delegations of the three countries in the Committee on Disarmament in August,1980, were positively received by other states which regarded these results as very promising.

In 1977-1980, during negotiations, a good many difficulties were overcome, including those connected with the problem of control over the observance of the treaty. These difficulties, being partly of an objective nature, were frequently and deliberately augmented by the Western side. Yet, thanks to the flexible and constructive attitude of the Soviet Union, most of them have been overcome. The Western press, including American papers, forecast that "the treaty will evidently be concluded within a year." The prospects of its conclusion became fully realistic. However, these forecasts were not justified: The United States unilaterally broke off the tripartite negotiations.

Clearly, the very prospect of concluding an agreement did not suit the U.S. administration which came to power at the end of 1980, because it based its policies on reliance on force and openly counted on the achievement of military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Refusing to resume the tripartite talks, the Reagan administration alleged for aboue one and a half years that it was "studying the problem." What was the outcome of this "studying?" The result is known: Even at the beginning of the present year the U.S. administration stated that it considers the conclusion of an agreement to ban nuclear weapons test as "inopportune." Deciding to break off the concluding of an agreement it employed the tactic of obstruction. As a pretext, the Washington representatives alleged that there were difficulties of control. Afterwards it was stated that the question of testing nuclear weapons could be decided only in connection with a reduction in nuclear arsenals. However, at the same time the United States rejected the Soviet Union's proposal for talks on ending the production of nuclear weapons and reducing stock right up to complete liquidation of them. They have given to understand by practical actions that they do not intend to reduce U.S. nuclear arsenals. Moreover, it is totally obvious that the United States is deploying new systems of nuclear weapons of all types. This is how, in essence, the vicious circle of Washington's position in the field of reducing nuclear weapons is formed.

The U.S. statement on the refusal to hold talks or to conclude an agreement on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests in an open challenge to the states and people who are waging a struggle for averting a nuclear war and for strengthening peace and international security.

Toughing on this decision of the U.S. administration, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar said a number of UN General Assembly resolutions point to the importance of achieving an understanding on the complete ending of nuclear weapons tests. He noted: It is essential, therefore, to bring the talks on this problem to a successful completion by resolving some of the remaining issues, including a number of aspects of inspection. However, the United States does not take this into consideration. Having set itself the task of achieving military superiority over the USSR and by relying mainly on nuclear weapons, the present White House administration has adopted a broad program aimed at building up its nuclear arsenals. This was stated by the U.S. President on 2 October 1981. In accordance with this, the United States is developing new warheads for the MX, Trident I, and Trident II ballistic missiles, long-range cruise missiles, Pershing II missiles, neutron ammunition, special ammunition for the B-1B bombers and Stealth bombers.

The directives in the field of defense, announced by Secretary of Defense Weinberger, provided "for the production of at least 23,000 new nuclear warheads over the next 10 years."

The matter thus concerns the creation of a qualitatively new material base for waging nuclear war. New systems of strategic and other weapons have also required new nuclear warheads. This is where one must seek the reason for the U.S.' wrecking the treaty and not wishing to refrain from tests.

On the contrary, it requires the implementation of a broad program of development and perfection of new nuclear payloads [zaryad], and unhindered and unlimited testing of them.

One and a half times as many test explosions were carried out at the U.S. test range in Nevada in the first half of this year as in the same period of 1981. The increase in the number of test explosions also requires new funds. For that reason, the U.S. Department of Energy requested twice as much for conducting nuclear weapons tests in 1983 as was spent for the same purpose in 1980.

The question of the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests received considerable attention at the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament which completed its work recently. The overwhelming majority of states, including a number of Western states, spoke in favor of the earliest possible solution to this problem. The most complete and radical solution of this problem would, naturally, be the conclusion of a treaty on a total and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. It was precisely here that the efforts of the Soviet Union, other socialist states and nonaligned countries, were concentrated. Intermediate solutions were proposed at the same time. Thus India, Mexico, Sweden and other states put forward the idea of freezing nuclear armaments. The termination of nuclear weapon tests was proposed as one of the elements of the freezing. The Soviet Union stated at the special session that it favored the idea of freezing. However, all the proposals on this subject were blocked by the United States.

The Committee on Disarmament resumed its work on 3 August, having adopted the decision to set up a special working group to prepare a treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. The United States agreed to participate in its work. But taking into account statements from the White House on the subject of nuclear weapons tests, the question arises: Is it not the intention of the United States to use the Committee on Disarmament and the talks beginning in that committee on the issue of banning nuclear weapon tests as a screen to hoodwink world public opinion while, at the same time, stepping up such tests?

It is becoming clear that the United States not only does not want the banning, it does not even want the limitation of nuclear tests by some kind of limit placed upon the power of the charge being tested. This is the only explanation for the decision of the U.S. administration to refuse to ratify the Soviet-American treaty signed in 1974 on the limitation of underground tests on nuclear weapons with power up to 150 kilotons, as well as the treaty associated with it on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, which was signed in 1976. Moreover, the American side refers to the fact that the provisions of the 1974 treaty on control, worked out previously by the United States and the Soviet Union, no longer satisfy the United States. Although this treaty was not ratified, the Soviet Union and the United States had stated earlier that they would adhere to its provisions, which forbid the carrying out of test explosions with a power of more than 150 kilotons. But now representatives of the White House say that although they do not have any grounds for accusing the Soviet Union of violating these provisions, the American side is in a "state of uncertainty" with regard to their observance.

In order to prevent a "state of uncertainty" from arising, it is sufficient to ratify the above-mentioned treaty, which provides for a detailed system of controls the reliability of which is ensured by the provision on the exchange of relevant information about test ranges. Provisions for effective checking measures are also contained in the treaty on peaceful nuclear explosions, providing for carrying out checks on-site where necessary and supplying detailed information on the aims and conditions of such explosions being carried out.

Evidently it is not a matter of the system of controls but of the United States' intention to continue a broad program of nuclear weapons tests, with no limits on the power of the charges being tested. This was openly admitted by E. Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who said in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that, taking into account the need to create new weapons systems and to modernize weapons, "We shall have to carry out tests for a long time to come, even, possibly, tests of weapons whose power exceeds the established limit of 150 kilotons."

The refusal to complete the talks and to draft a treaty on a total and universal nuclear weapons test ban is not the only act of the U.S. administration aimed at wrecking agreements on reducing the danger of nuclear war. A number of other agreements on limiting nuclear weapons, well known to the world public, are also openly ignored. Greater and greater doubts arise: Is the U.S. administration interested at all in achieving agreement on problems of nuclear disarmament?

By ignoring the SALT-II treaty, as well as other treaties which have been signed on the limitation of nuclear weapons tests and of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, the U.S. administration counterposes its selfish interests to the interests of the international community and tries to foist its will on other states. Such a policy leads to the destabilization of the situation in the world and intensifies the nuclear threat. The irresponsible and unilateral steps in the nuclear field are fraught with the gravest possible consequences, not only for the two powers or the two alliances confronting each other but for all of humanity.

It is an illusion to think one can rely on new nuclear weapons as one's own prerogative and to build one's policy on this. No matter what type of weapons and no matter what the quantities the United States acquires, the Soviet Union will have a suitable counterbalance at its disposal.

At the same time the USSR does everything in its power to avert a nuclear catastrophe. The statement that "the USSR pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons" made by L.I. Brezhnev, head of the Soviet state, in his message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, is aimed precisely at this.

Purposeful work aimed at total and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests continues to be one of the important aspects of the struggle for averting nuclear war.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SURVEYS U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP

PM091119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Aug 82 p 3

[Military-political review by Lt Col Yu. Gavrilov: "Militarist Marathon"]

[Text] Having declared a "crusade" against communism, U.S. hawks -- both within the Washington administration itself and outside the government institutions -- are beating the militarist drums increasingly loudly. They have one slogan: To arm and not to stint the billions of dollars for ever newer types of lethal weaponry. The drumbeat across the ocean is invariably accompanied by the tuneless melody of which everyone has grown sick and tired -- the melody of the alleged "Soviet military threat."

A report by the so-called "Committee on the Present Danger" was published in the United States recently. How its authors exert themselves even in only the slanderous passages! The United States, they maintain, "has undeniably become the number two power" in terms of its military might, yielding first place to the Soviet Union. Here there are fabrications about "intensifying Soviet pressure backed by military superiority," the threat to the United States' "survival" and so on and so forth. And all this gibberish is poured down upon the Americans' heads with a deliberately sordid aim: to force them to doubt the irrefutable truth of the existence of approximate strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, to reduce the pitch of the antiwar movement and to spin still faster the flywheel of an unprecedented arms race. The report's authors demanded the further expansion of the U.S. strategic and conventional arsenals.

It would scarcely be worth dwelling in detail on the above-mentioned work by this assemblage of archreactionaries were it not for one circumstance. The point is that many representatives of the present Washington administration, including President Reagan himself before he entered the White House, have been active members of this organization. The facts show that the moods and actions of the U.S. ruling circles are patently in unison with the dangerous recommendations of this and similar "committees" whose pathological anti-Sovietism has long been the talk of the town.

Reports have come in recently that the Washington administration intends to whip up anew the tempo of its militarist marathon despite the crisis the country is experiencing. "President Reagan," the U.S. press points out, "has embarked on the most extensive military buildup program in the country's entire postwar history at a time when the U.S. economy is in its worst state for the past four decades." Addressing a Senate committee recently, Stockman, director of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, stated that the White House chief had decided to sharply increase military expenditure in fiscal 1984 and 1985 by further cutting back appropriations for social needs.

In 1982 total military expenditure already constituted the colossal sum of over $214 billion -- almost $40 billion more than in the previous year. The press reports that total U.S. military expenditure in fiscal 1983 is to be $263 billion. And in fiscal 1984 it will increase to $291 billion, while in 1985 it will be as much as $338 billion. In the period 1983 through 1987 it is planned to earmark an astronomic sum in excess of $1.6 trillion for military purposes!

While the plans for future expenditure are being discussed and debated, the U.S. House of Representatives has already approved just recently a bill on appropriations for specific Pentagon programs for fiscal 1983. Of overall U.S. military expenditure it is planned to earmark a record $175 billion to the Defense Department, which is $46 billion more than last year's appropriations. The overwhelming proportion of the money will go to purchase modern types of weapons and to develop and create new arms systems.

The U.S. press, commenting on the Pentagon budget, notes that it is pursuing the following main objectives: the further buildup of strategic nuclear forces and conventional types of armaments; the intensification of U.S. naval might; the accelerated development of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force. To this should be added the implementation of the program for the military utilization of space. In addition, the WALL STREET JOURNAL points out, the Pentagon budget provides for "many millions of dollars for the implementation of secret programs, which makes the published documents a far from exhaustive breakdown of true military expenditure."

Addressing a military college recently, Pentagon chief Weinberger gave, not without emotion, the following description of the activity of the department he heads: "The Defense Department exists to prevent war, particularly nuclear war." Such hypocritical statements on the lips of representatives of the Washington administration are merely camouflage for their dangerous course toward confrontation with the Soviet Union and their attempts to achieve military superiority. This is precisely the goal of the entire U.S. program for financing the preparation of the material base of war, accompanied by the Pentagon's elaboration of sinister "scenarios" for combat operations against the USSR and its allies using various types of weapons -- nuclear, conventional, chemical and so forth.

The United States is here focusing attention on building up its first nuclear strike potential. According to the strategic arms program adopted by Washington, the transatlantic strategists envisage achieving an increased combat potential for all three components of the U.S. strategic offensive forces -- land-based ICBM's, nuclear submarines and bombers. Practical steps are being taken for the accelerated creation of the most destabilizing high-precision systems for delivering powerful nuclear warheads -- the MX ICBM, cruise missiles, the sea-based Trident-II nuclear missile complex, and the new B-1B strategic bombers. The Pentagon draft budget for 1983 already earmarks billions of dollars for these purposes. In a recent letter to the leaders of the House of Representatives, Reagan urged them to support the gigantic "strategic modernization program" which Washington is implementing.

Recently the U.S. policy of achieving military superiority has been graphically demonstrated once again by such negative steps by the Reagan administration as Washington's refusal to resume the talks with the USSR and Britain on the total prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and the decision to increase by approximately 1,000 units the production of increased-range artillery shells armed with neutron warheads.

With regard to the former, Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES writes that "the Reagan administration makes no secret of its wish to develop new types of nuclear weapons -- which will very definitely require them to be tested." Reporting the second decision concerning the shells armed with neutron warheads intended for use in Europe, the press points out that the United States is even now planning a shell whose creation may lead to a trebling of the number of units of neutron weapons earmarked for production.

Simultaneously with this nuclear pandemonium and the calls for medium-range missiles to be deployed in Europe, voices campaigning for an increase in the numerical strength of the U.S. Armed Forces are also being heard increasingly loudly on the other side of the ocean. The press reports, in particular, that the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff have demanded an increase in the number of divisions from 16 to 25, of aircraft carriers from 13 to 22 and of air wings from 24 to 38 by 1991 to enable the American Armed Forces to resolve "global tasks." It is a question of plans for the Pentagon's military interference in very different parts of the world which Washington has insolently proclaimed a sphere of U.S. "vital interests."

Using the hackneyed myth of the imaginary "Soviet military threat" to justify their own militarist preparations, Washington politicians and strategists at the same time spare no words about the United States' "love of peace," its adherence to the cause of ensuring world peace and security and its readiness to resolve vitally important problems at the negotiating table. However, as the facts show, the Washington "peacemakers," who have been forced to agree to talks with the USSR under the impact of world public opinion and the broad antinuclear movement in West Europe and in the United States, are not averse to using these talks as a cover for building up nuclear arsenals. During the Geneva round of the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe (they will be resumed 30 September) the United States took no constructive steps in response to the well-known Soviet proposals, but continued to insist on the so-called "zero option." As is known, its realization would be tantamount to the USSR's unilateral disarmament.

The lack of realism in the U.S. approach to the key issue of the present day, to reaching constructive accords aimed at curbing the nuclear threat, is also evidenced by the annual report of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency which President Reagan recently sent to the U.S. Congress. As Reagan asserts in an accompanying letter, this report bears the "stamp of wisdom" in the administration's approach to the problem of disarmament. However, as is clear from the U.S. President's subsequent words, the administration's "maturity" boils down not to achieving the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms through negotiation with the USSR, given the sides' equal security, but to trying to wrest unjustified concessions from the Soviet Union and secure its unilateral disarmament while keeping inviolate the impressive arms buildup program launched by the United States. Washington continues to persist in its attempts to secure a change in the present balance of forces in Europe in favor of the United States and NATO and to the detriment of the security of the USSR and its allies. As for the current Geneva talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms, the U.S. efforts are aimed at achieving a reduction in strategic weapons in which the Soviet Union has the advangage, given the overall approximate equilibrium of forces. Meanwhile, the United States, so Reagan declares, intends to "restore its conventional and nuclear armed forces."

In short, it is a question if achieving the disarmament of the USSR and its allies in conjunction with the simultaneous "rearming" of the United States and its partners in the aggressive NATO bloc -- that is, once again of ensuring the military superiority about which the Washington strategists dream. This approach has nothing in common with a sincere intention to formulate agreements to serve the cause of ensuring peace and take strictly into account the legitimate security interests of each side. This is precisely what is advocated by the Soviet Union, whose stand meets with the warm approval of broad circles of the world public.

The shameless anti-Soviet, militarist policy being pursued by the United States poses a real threat to the peace and security of all peoples. The Soviet Union soberly and realistically evaluates the situation in the world. While continuing its persistent and purposeful struggle to ease international tension, its security interests and those of its friends and allies are reliably protected. All attempts to talk with the USSR in the language of diktat, "from a position of strength," are clearly doomed to failure.

SHISHKIN COMMENTS ON U.S. NUCLEAR TALKS DECISION

LD070818 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 7 Aug 82

["Playing With Fire" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 7 TASS -- Facts of political life surface ever more often in Washington, bearing witness to a veritably maniacal obsession of U.S. officials with all kinds of aggressive plans and designs, Gennadky Shishkin writes in the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN today.

The White House has already announced officially that President Reagan decided not to resume talks with the Soviet Union and Britain on a complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. This was unanimously interpreted in the whole world as the United States' desire to continue and whip up the race in mass annihilation systems, the author writes. All this is taking place against the backdrop of intensifying U.S. official propaganda the purpose of which, according to the bourgeois newspaper Washington POST, is to prompt in the American people the idea that nuclear war is not so disastrous after all.

Reactionary and militaristic policies of the Reagan administration both inside the country and outside it, the article says, has only complicated and aggravated further the extremely acute problems encountered by U.S. capitalism in the world arena. That is precisely why growing numbers of Americans are coming to ponder seriously over the Peace Programme for the 1980's put forward by the 26th Congress of the CPSU. The following words from Leonid Brezhnev's report at the congress are very topical for the Americans today: "A war danger does exist for the United States, as it does for all the other countries of the world. But the source of the danger is not the Soviet Union, nor mythical Soviet superiority, but is the arms race and the tension that prevails in the world. We are prepared to combat this true, and not imaginary, danger hand in hand with the United States, with the countries of Europe, with all the countries in the world."

NATO COMMANDER INTERVIEWED ON WAR PLANS

LD081846 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1740 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] London, 8 Aug (TASS) -- U.S. General B. Rogers, supreme commander of joint NATO military forces in Europe, made another warlike statement here witnessing to the fact that the ringleaders of NATO and primarily the U.S. administration are working out plans for war in Europe with the use of nuclear weapons.

In a television interview he confirmed the possibility of the United States being the first to use nuclear weapons. The general let himself go so far as to assert that this itself would enable a nuclear war to be prevented.

Further Report

LD091104 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] London August 9 TASS -- General Bernard Rogers, NATO's supreme allied commander in Europe, has stated that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is prepared to be the first to use nuclear weapons. In a British television interview, he rejected even the very idea of a possibility of renunciation by NATO countries of a first use of nuclear weapons. General Rogers pronounced the stepping up the arms race, for deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Britain, and for continuation of the position-of-strength policy by the North Atlantic bloc.

Rogers tried to amke the televiewers afraid by a so-called "Soviet threat" and to convince them of a certain "deterrent value" of the nuclear arsenal of the West.

NATO's supreme allied commander in Europe disparagingly spoke of the growing peace movement in the European Continent.

Frank Allaun, deputy of Parliament, Labour, commenting on the militarist pronouncements of the U.S. general, has emphasized that the Labour Party "will stand firm" on anti-war positions. He went on to say that Rogers has underestimated the strength at the grass roots for a determined strategy on disarmament. The movement against war is intensifying in Britain and in other West European countries.

Ann Cloyd, member of the European Parliament, has stated that the course towards Britain's renunciation of nuclear weapons constitutes the basis of the Labour Party's policy. She has emphasized that the Europeans are aware that the threat emanates precisely from the USA.

BOOK DESCRIBES U.S. ARMS RATIONALE, PLANS

Refutation of Western Pamphlets

LD061956 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- The pamphlets "Soviet Military Might" and "NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The Correlation of Forces" published in the West, exaggerate Soviet military defence might and understate the military might of the USA and NATO. This is stated in the second enlarged edition of the book "Whence the Threat to Peace." The book has been published by the USSR Ministry of Defence in Russian and foreign languages.

Soviet military experts point out in the book that the Pentagon and NATO publications use figures which unobjectively show the real state of the military might of the sides. Is it possible to compare military potentials without taking into account manpower reserves? A simple calculation of the number of population of the two alliances (more than 620 million people in NATO countries as against 375 million people in the countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization) is indicative of NATO's more than one-and-a-half [times] superiority over the Warsaw Treaty Organization by this indicator.

The compilers of the pamphlet unlawfully excluded from the reckoning the armed forces of France, Spain, the reserve components of the USA and other NATO countries. Writing about NATO (without France and Spain) they take into account only peace-time regular troops while taking into account the mobilization formations of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw-treaty countries. If the authors of the publications were objective to the number of regular-troops divisions existing in NATO they should have added the National Guard and organized reserve components of the USA, the numerous "Heimatschutz" forces of the FRG and all those territorial forces of other countries which in war time will be deployed and accomplish combat missions together with regular troops.

Soviet experts also note a deleiberate distortion in the pamphlets of the correlation of the strategic nuclear forces of the Soviet Union and the USA. The NATO's pamphlet arbitrarily increases the number of the Soviet Union's delivery vehicles of strategic nuclear weapons (missiles and aircraft) by 200 units and unfoundedly diminishes by more than 300 units their number in the USA.

The book says further that the bloc of NATO possesses in Europe an impressive grouping of medium-range nuclear means which by its strength is approximately equal to the Soviet Union's similar nuclear means in the region. Ignoring this, the authors of the pamphlet artificially divide medium-range nuclear means into arbitrarily selected categories and compare them only where it is of benefit to NATO. In so doing they do not take into account a whole number of systems on the NATO side. Instead, the number of the Soviet Union's medium-range nuclear armaments is obviously exaggerated. The naval forces of the sides are compared in a similar unobjective manner.

The book "Whence the Threat to Peace" emphasized that the two pamphlets, published in the West, contrary to facts portray the now existing approximate military balance as a certain "lagging behind" of the USA and NATO in the military field to make the readers afraid and wrest from them an uncomplaining consent to an increase in military budgets and further arms race.

Overseas Bases

LD071430 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 7 TASS -- The United States has set up a ramified network of military bases and facilities in all strategically important regions of the world to enable itself to maintain global expansionsist policy. This is said in the second, enlarged edition of a book called "Whence the Threat to Peace," published in Russian and foreign languages.

Soviet military experts assert in the book that the United States uses such bases to exert direct influence on the governments of the countries where the bases are situated and keep them in the wake of U.S. policy, threaten the use of force against progressive and give aid to reactionary regimes, and suppress the national liberation movements.

At present the United States has over 1,500 military bases and projects in 32 countries, with more than 500,000 U.S. officers and men permanently stationed there.

Most of the bases, the book says, are located in direct proximity of the borders of the Soviet Union and other socialists countries, above all in Western Europe. There are about 200 major military projects in West Germany, which the Pentagon regards as a jumping board for unleashing war against the Warsaw Treaty countries, alone. There are up to 60 U.S. military facilities, including seven large-scale bases, in Turkey, which borders on the Soviet Union. The Pentagon assigns that country the role of a staging ground for military operations against the Soviet Union in Trannscaucasia and against socialist countries in the Balkan Peninsula, as well as a transshipment point during the airlifting of the Rapid Deployment Force to the Middle East.

Large appropriations are allocated for the forthcoming siting of new weapons systems (ground-launched cruise missiles, Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and others) in Europe and extending facilities there for accepting and accommodating large additional ground troop, Marine and Air Force contingents from the United States.

The United States built over 300 military facilities near Soviet frontiers in the Far East, accounting for the second largest U.S. military force overseas.

Declaring the Middle and Near East to be a zone of its "vital interests," the United States is hurriedly establishing a network of military bases in that region. The Reagan administration earmarked nearly 1.5 billion dollars, one third more than earlier planned, for military development in the region in the period between 1983 and 1987 alone.

The United States continues illegally to hold the territory of the naval base in Guantanamo, Cuba, which is one of the main centres for organising acts of aggression against socialist Cuba and other progressive states of Central America. It gave direct support to Britain's aggressive actions in the area of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Military bases abroad represent an important part of Washington's expansionist course for world domination, the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" emphasises.

Strategic Forces Buildup

LD091124 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 9 TASS -- The Pentagon, planning a war against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, lays the main emphasis on a build-up of strategic offensive forces. This is stated in the book entitled "Whence the Threat to Peace". The book has been put out by the USSR Ministry of Defence.

The book points out that the United States systematically builds up strategic arsenals, mainly by increasing sharply the number of nuclear munitions and substantially building their accuracy.

In the first half of last decade alone, three new systems of weapons were deployed in large amounts. The USA adopted 550 intercontinental ballistic missiles Minuteman-3 with three warheads each. Four hundred and ninety six missiles Poseidon S-3 were installed on 31 atomic-powered missile-carrying submarines. Each of the missiles is fitted out with 10-14 warheads.

The authors of the book emphasise that, as a result, in the course of the seventies the capability of U.S. Strategic offensive forces to deliver nuclear munitions doubled without an increase in the number of delivery vehicles.

The United States was also busy developing the newest system of weapons (strategic cruise missiles of various types, the intercontinental ballistic missiles MX, the B-1 strategic bomber, and new heads for ballistic missiles. It started the construction of newest atomic-powered submarines and the production of submarine-based ballistic missiles Trident-1.

At the boundary of the eighties the USA started another build-up of strategic nuclear potential. An accelerated production of cruise missiles is under way.

The book says that in November last year the first atomic-powered submarine Ohio armed with Trident-1 missiles was turned over to the U.S. Navy. The displacement of this huge submarine is almost twice as great as that of the existing submarines Poseidon. By the number of missile launchers it surpasses them by 50 percent, by the number of warheads missiles are provided with -- by 20 per cent, and by their aggregate yield -- 2.5 times over. Another seven such submarines are being built.

Early in October last year, President Reagan announced his "strategic programme" for the eighties, aimed at further building up of strategic nuclear potential. A special place in it is assigned to plans to deploy intercontinential ballistic missiles MX. The book stresses that by means of the programme the Pentagon intends already in the current decade to increase the capability of its strategic offensive forces to deliver nuclear munitions in one launch-sortie by not less than fifty per cent.

U.S. MILITARY PLANS SPACE STATIONS ARMS

LD061328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russiam 0530 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] New York, 6 Aug (TASS) -- TASS correspondent A. Lazarev reports: Ensuring a constant U.S. military presence in space and carrying the arms race into near earth space are the goals which the current U.S. administration has set for itself.

In drawing up these dangerous militarist plans, the American military is devoting priority attention to a program for developing and putting into orbit space stations on which, according to the American press, it is intended to depoloy the latest weapons, including laser devices. G. Briggs, a leading staffer at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), stated with cynical frankness that the program for developing orbitting stations will not only make it possible "to ensure a constant U.S. military presence in space, but to make fuller use of the potential of the crafts in the shuttle series.

The first of the "blue shuttles," as the Pentagon calls the reusable spacecraft, has already in effect entered military service. Specialists recall that during the latest test flight, Columbia carried a secret Pentagon cargo codenamed DOD 82-1. During the flight, tests were made on a space sextant, an infrared telescope and scanning sensors designed to detect "hostile" missiles and space vehicles. As the New York TIMES has stressed, "the Department of Defense will eventually be allocated roughly one-half of all the shuttle craft missions." Thus, appropriations are growing for this program each year, the overall sum of which, according to Aldridge, under-secretary of the U.S. Air Force, will be increased by a further 8.5 billion dollars by 1987.

The Philadelphia INQUIRER points out that total appropriations for the U.S. military's "space budget" have come to 6.9 billion dollars this year alone. Roughly another 1.5 billion dollars go to the NASA budget for joint programs with the Pentagon. Up to 4 billion dollars were allocated for space projects to the National Security Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency and the CIA.

Characteristically, it is now not just representatives of military circles but highly placed administration officials who are openly expounding the United States' militarist goals in space. At a welcoming ceremony for the Colombia astronauts last month, President Reagan stated without beating around the bush that his administration will prepare for war in space

PRAVDA Report

LD080552 Moscow TASS in English 0540 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Aug (TASS) -- Washington, PRAVDA writes, is trying to extend the nuclear arms race into outer space under the far-fetched pretext of the "Soviet military threat."

As many as 13 U.S. space flights out of the 44 planned to be launched till 1986, the newspaper says, will be solely military, and as for those to be launched till 1994, almost one half of them will be military. A new space centre is being built at the air force base Vandensberg, and beginning with 1985 most of the Army shuttle spacecraft and also spy satellites will go up from that centre.

The press reports that NASA, the organisation concerned with space exploration, is becoming increasingly militarised to carry out these plans.

A "Space Command" has already been set up in the United States, PRAVDA continues, while one of the advocates of the use of outer space for military purposes, Congressman Ken Kramer, has tabled a bill providing, among other things, for renaming the Air Force into an Air and Space Force.

"All this," PRAVDA writes in conclusion, "cannot help worrying the peaceloving public. The Soviet proposals on banning the deployment of any weapons in outer space, submitted by the U.N. General Assembly for the consideration of the Disarmament Committee, and the need to draft an appropriate international treaty without delay are becoming increasingly urgent."

AMERICANS OPPOSE REAGAN ARMS RACE POLICY

LD071228 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] The latest opinion polls in the United States as well as numerous critical comments in the American press indicate that the American people are not at all happy with the policies of the Reagan administration and above all with its unprecedented arms buildup. Here is a commentary from Igor Aleksandrov:

The White House has run into a lot of trouble with public opinion. The Reagan administration has grossly miscalculated the effect of its policies on public opinion at home, underestimated the ability of the public to judge its policies and believed in its own election pledges designed chiefly to catch the vote. Having assumed power, riding the wave of a militaristic campaign launched by the rightwing forces, the Republicans decided that they had the nation's go-ahead to follow a militaristic policy and to build up arms spending. But the American people have not given it the go-ahead. Misguided by a massive militaristic propaganda campaign, the Americans were concerned about their security. Judging by the scale of the militaristic propaganda campaign, their feelings are quite understandable. But that does not mean the people supported the politicians who began building up arms spending with a view to imposing their will on other nations and bringing millions of dollars of profits to the military industrial complex.

A year and a half after the Republicans assumed power the indications are that the majority of the Americans are against the arms race and the missile-rattling policies of the White House. What is the reason for such sentiments? In my opinion, the basic reason is that the Americans were becoming increasingly aware that the Soviet Union is following a sincere policy of peace and that they are now able to see through the lies spread by Washington officials to justify their bellicose policies.

Indeed, facts speak for themselves. The Soviet Government has introduced a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in the European part of the country. At the moment the Soviet Union is unilaterally reducing these missiles as a gesture of goodwill aimed at facilitating agreement and preventing another round of the arms race in Europe. The Soviet Union has pledged never to be the first to use nuclear arms. This move was dictated by a desire to create a favorable atmosphere at nuclear disarmament talks.

On the other hand the American public have had a good chance to see for themselves what the Reagan administration's pronouncements come down to in practical terms. The administration's moves indicate to millions of Americans that having agreed to hold talks with the Soviet Union it was not motivated by desire to make progress in arms control and disarmament. The administration's real motive was to use the talks to lull public opinion and by delaying agreement at the talks on every possible pretext to go on implementing unprecedented arms buildup programs and ultimately upset the balance of military strength that exists in the world. This is indicated clearly by the administration's diplomatic moves aimed at evading a businesslike discussion of the issue of nuclear arms in Europe and at the same time accelerating preparations for the deployment of upgraded Pershing and cruise missiles in the NATO nations. The same is indicated by the much-advertised zero option advanced by the Reagan administration to secure a unilateral reduction of Soviet medium-range nuclear arms, 100 percent superiority in medium-range delivery vehicles and a 200 percent superiority in nuclear warheads.

Many Americans begin to see that in social terms the administration's militaristic policies lead to across-the-board cuts in social spending, greater unemployment and worse business opportunities, while bringing enormous profits to the owners of the military industrial corporations. For all these reasons many Americans have understood what enormous dangers are inherent in the current administration's policies. They are alarmed at the administration's official statement that the United States is prepared to use nuclear arms first, that a nuclear war can be won and that there are things more important than peace. These statements showed what insane plots are hatched by policy makers in Washington. The administration made a grave mistake by trying to maintain an atmosphere of military hysteria throughout its term of office. The antiwar movement in the United States has gathered an unprecedented momentum and that means that the potential base for the administration to rely on in pursuing its adventuristic policy has shrunk dramatically.

Zorin TV Commentary

OW061421 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russain at 1105 GMT on 6 August carries the scheduled 18-minute program entitled "Reportage on Alarmed America," authored by Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio, on the mass peace movement in the United States, particularly the mass peace demonstrations during the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament.

Over shots of peace demonstrators, Zorin begins the program saying: "Americans are alarmed. How quickly everything changes. Where has the deceptive calm that ruled here quite recently -- only 2-3 months ago -- gone? America has not seen the like that we, a group of Soviet television journalists, were witnesses to this summer."

Zorin goes on to note that the mass marches and demonstrations in the United States recently are unprecedented in U.S. history and characterized by the participation of the formerly silent "middle Americans." He notes that this is the beginning of the storm predicted in an earlier Soviet-produced TV program: "America, 10 Years Later."

Quoting an unidentified American he spoke with, Zorin says: "Do you know who the main organizer of the present antiwar demonstrations is? His Excellency President Reagan. It was he and his closest associates who, immediately after coming to the White House, started talking about the possibility of nuclear war, about preventive strikes and the possibility of limited thermonuclear conflicts. Wanting to scare somebody, they first of all scared Americans themselves who had already become conscious of where their own leaders were pushing them."

Over shots of U.S. military production enterprises and California banks, Zorin states that they are in the hands of a few people who now live in California. Soviet television correspondent Spartak Alekseyev follows with interviews with a number of peace activists participating in a rally in Central Park, including a member of the New York Municipal Council, American Indian activist Russell (Mins) and black leader Reverend Herbert (Dottrey), on the peace movement, Washington's militaristic course and social problems. Zorin notes that the peace movement has not received much U.S. media coverage.

In conclusion Zorin says: "Today's America is not the same it was just recently. It is alarmed, it is moving. Americans do not want the gloomy shadow of the lethal mushroom cloud of nuclear disaster hanging over their future. They are concerned about the future of their children."

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD081910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 8 Aug 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with APN political observer Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, foreign affairs journalist Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin and all-union radio commentator Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev]

USSR Mideast Stance

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades. The Israeli aggression against Lebanon is continuing to expand and the United States is continuing to encourage it. However, the attempts to find a way out of the crisis situation are also continuing, and in this connection there is increasing attention abroad to our country's position regarding the conflict. The West German NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG newspaper writes that the Soviet Union is stepping up its efforts to stop the bloodshed in west Beirut. The newspaper comments on the message sent by Comrade Brezhnev to the U.S. President, this being the second such message. The Soviet position was also made clear in the recent TASS statement and in the telegram from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. This is the position which our country presents to the Security Council and at international meetings with representatives of the Arab countries, the nonaligned states, and with all those who are seeking a solution to the now even more complicated Near East problem.

[Shishkin] The weighty and firm words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the U.S. President were of course seen all over the world also as a passionate appeal for a halt in the bloodshed without delay and an end to the Israeli aggressor's crimes in Lebanon, as well as a serious warning to those who could stop the aggressors. It is of course no secret who is the chief protector and accomplice of the aggressors. In fact on this occasion the New York TIMES was right on target when it stated that the Soviet leader's message pinpoints the United States, for all the world to see, as a party equally responsible with Israel for the bloodbath in Beirut.

The barbarian crimes of the Israeli aggressor in Lebanon are no less cruel than those of the Hitlerites and give rise to such indignation and disgust around the world that Washington decided for its own good to strike the pose of being offended. Trying to defend the United States in the face of the world public opinion, an official White House spokesman denied that the U.S. President is not using his powers to stop the extermination of people in Beirut. This, however, did not prevent Reagan from meeting Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir as if nothing had happened.

It is true that on that occasion the official propaganda began making noises to the effect that the U.S. President supposedly spoke against an assault on west Beirut and called on Israel to exercise constraint. However, the Israelis themselves said something quite different after the meeting. They made it perfectly clear that basically no pressure was applied to them, and no one on the American side came forward to disclaim these statements. As regards the talks held between Shamir and State Secretary Shultz and Defense Secretary Weinberger, it was noted outright and officially that there is full coincidence of views between the two sides.

At the same time Israel, brazenly breaking yet another agreed cease-fire, is continuing to tighten its grip on west Beirut, barbarously bringing destruction and death among women and children with the use of pellet and phosphorous bombs, napalm and poisonous substances. President Reagan first called a meeting of his high-ranking ministers and then issued an ultimatum request for the PLO to withdraw without delay not only from Beirut but also from Lebanon itself.

Units from the Palestinian resistance movement and Lebanese national patriotic forces are bravely resisting the Israeli aggressor and reject the ultimatum expressed by its American protector and accomplice.

And of course there were great repercussions around the world to the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his telegram to Yasir 'Arafat, in which he said:

We in the Soviet Union highly esteem and understand the deep sense of responsibility and unshakable faith in the justice of the cause with which you are fighting in order that no more blood should be spilled in the streets of Beirut, in order to secure the right of the Arab people of Palestine to live and develop freely.

Commenting on the telegrams, the NIDA' AL-BURKAN newspaper of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine writes pointedly: The Soviet Union has been and remains the best friend of the Palestinian resistance movement; it has always given us firm and all-round support in the cause of reestablishing the inalienable national rights of the people of Palestine, surmounting obstacles and advancing along the road of progress.

[Gerasimov] I would also like to draw attention to the lies which Israel constantly produces. The first such lie was that the invasion was undertaken allegedly to push back the Palestinian military units and forces in Lebanon by 40 km, the radius of action by artillery and missiles, so that they would not have the opportunity to shell Israel territory. Then another lie, which continues to this day: It is that allegedly Israel is fighting only a fighting force.

Israeli representatives claim that, as they say, the military operations are meticulously planned so that there would be a minimum of casualties among the civilians. This is such meticulous planning that it involves, say, damage to the buildings of many embassies, including the Soviet Embassy, hitting the residences of the ambassadors of Canada, Switzerland, Greece and Yugoslavia, and burning down the Kuwaiti Embassy. Here I quote the statement made by the Austrian Government: The destruction of the residence of the Austrian ambassador in Beirut is proof that the Israeli bombings are directed not only against military targets but also against the civilian population, something which must be condemned in decisive terms. Israel is thus commiting military crimes.

Support for PLO

I would like to make another point here. The United States essentially does not recognize the PLO and does not want to enter into direct contact with its representatives. Here is an interesting comparison: The PLO has missions at different levels in more than 70 countries, whereas Israel has diplomatic relations at ambassador level with only 50 countries. The PLO represents the Palestinian people. There is no other representative and no one else claims to represent the Palestinian people. Thus when the United States refuses to talk to the PLO, in effect it altogether refuses to acknowledge the existence of the Palestinian people, just as Israel is doing, incidentally.

Of course the question arises: How is account to be taken of the rights, liberties and the life itself of Palestinians and the Lebanese as well, or are they not human in Washington's eyes? If America is so concerned about the state of affairs relating to rights and freedoms in other places, as it claims, then is west Beirut an exception?

Japan Bombings Recalled

[Sobolev] We continue the program. Talking of the most important international events which have taken place recently, we must say that a week of action is now underway campaigning for the banning of nuclear arms. It was timed to coincide with the anniversary of the American atomic bombing of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The memory of these crimes committed by the atomic maniacs from Washington is serving to mobilize public opinion on the planet to fight against their present criminal designs.

[Gerasimov] Annually in Hiroshima at this time there is a pilgrimage. A mourning ceremony is held on 6 August in the Park of Peace situated in the epicenter of the explosion. I would say that in a certain and quite sinister way the pilgrimage to Hiroshima now is a trip in the past. Compared with those of today, the Hiroshima bomb is like fire crackers. For only this week the United States carried out yet another, regular so to speak, underground nuclear explosion in Nevada, an explosion which was felt in the city of Las Vegas where the roulette wheels in the casinos were shaking and perhaps the balls fell on the wrong numbers. And Las Vegas is 140 km away from the explosion. It was announced that the explosion was equivalent to that of 17 Hiroshima bombs. Today this is not a very great explosion. In this sense the United States did not contravene the 1974 agreement on limiting underground nuclear tests.

An international conference was held in Tokyo on the question of banning nuclear arms and disarmament and a declaration was adopted. This is how it begins: Our planet earth is seriously ill. The second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament did not succeed in making the right diagnosis or in prescribing specific and effective medication. We call on the world public to prevent the turning of our planet into a theater of military action with the use of nuclear arms.

[Sobolev] The danger of a new Hiroshima on a global scale is what mobilizes world public opinion in its antiwar activities. The forces of imperialism and aggression are preparing for action not only behind the strategic maps but also in their works in the salons of diplomacy. Also, we may add the battlefield, as of late. Let us reacall: Nine years ago two aggressive wars ended ignominiously. One was the prolonged American war in Vietnam. The other was the short Israeli war -- or we may say American war -- in the Near East.

And this year, probably for the first time since then, a member of the NATO bloc and also Israel -- which can certainly be considered an appendix to the bloc -- have opened military operations. I refer to the war in the South Atlantic and the present aggression by the Zionists in Lebanon. Although in both cases the enemy is not what they consider the main enemy, against whom Reagan has proclaimed his crusade; still, in both cases there have been indirect threats against our country.

The NATO strategists have exalted the actions of the British forces off the Falkland Islands to the canon of military art and assess them as a demonstration of strength intended for the Soviet Union. NATO Secretary General Luns could not resist boasting that such an operation would have been beyond the capability of the Soviet Union.

As for the Israeli aggression, it has not only met with support, sympathy and participation from the Pentagon, but a group of American generals has been on tenterhooks for weeks waiting to visit the scene of the battles as soon as possible. This is because Tel Aviv has announced that its soldiers have encountered some Soviet military equipment that had been in the possession of the Arabs, and that they have, supposedly, found out how to counter it. The brasshats from the Pentagon are in a hurry to benefit from this experience, since they now have a very respectful opinion of that equipment.

So far the itch that is clearly being felt in the NATO and Pentagon headquarters -- that is the desire to move from war games to something more real -- is one that they are trying not to show too much. But even these first symptons, against the backdrop of the general escalation of the activity of the military-industrial complex, are symptoms of a very dangerous disease, felt as such by the world public; and thus the antiwar demonstrations throughout the world are becoming more active.

[Shishkin] It's not for nothing, I think, that people frequently return to that day, 6 August 1945, when at 0815 the American atomic bomb reduced Hiroshima to ashes.

[Gerasimov] I would like to add that while we are talking about Hiroshima, tomorrow, 9 August, is the anniversary of Nagasaki. And though Hiroshima's destruction was an incredible atrocity, and barbaric and unjustified from the military viewpoint, the destruction of Nagasaki was, if anything, still more cruel. After Hiroshima, the United States had already boasted of their atomic monopoly and of having created another hell there, but they still had one more bomb in their arsenal and decided to use that as well.

[Shishkin] That was a bomb of a different type, so they tested it.

[Gerasimov] Yes, it was a test.

Peace Marches Cited

[Shishkin] I think that from all we have said, the conclusion can be drawn that people must be frequently reminded of all this. Why? Because the modern arsenals of atomic weapons now exceed the power of 1.3 million bombs of the Hiroshima type. A quite fantastic, incredible figure.

All the greater then is the significance of the fact that now supporters of the antiwar movement are on the march in West Europe, Japan and other countries, adherents of a total ban on nuclear weapons. At the movement, for instance, there are several peace marches in progress on the roads of Edrope, united under the common title of Peace March-82.

And it is very interesting that the special feature of this year is direct contacts between peoples and countries belonging to different social systems. For example, a peace march from Stockholm to Turku, Helsinki, Leningrad, Moscow and Minsk has just ended, culminating in the adoption of a passionate appeal to the United Nations and to the governments, parliaments and peoples of the world to act together and achieve agreement on solving the vitally important problem of all times: saving humanity from destruction in a nuclear war.

On the day after that march ended, a new antiwar march set out from Moscow to Kiev, Uzhgorod, Bratislava, Budapest and Vienna. The Soviet peace campaigners were joined by participants in the antiwar organizations of Britain and other West European countries marched toward the same destination.

As expected, all these Peace March-82 actions came together in Vienna on 6 August. There they mark the 37th anniversary of the tragedy of Hiroshima, destroyed by the American atomic bomb, and resolutely proclaim their battle-cry: Never again.

[Sobeloev] And the fact that implementation of its militarist plans is coming up against growing public opposition Washington can find nothing better than constant and blatant lies about Soviet military superiority, about the Soviet threat, about the nonobservance of agreements by the Soviet Union and so forth. The lies are so obvious that they are actually being called that even by people who are far from sympathetic toward our country, for example, former Director of American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Warnke, whose office obliged him to know everything about the correlation of forces, the threat, and so forth. In general, there is no need to prove that lies are lies. Yet they are a tool of U.S. foreign policy and bear the signature of the President of that country.

U.S. Aid To El Salvador

And now I would like to take as an example the latest, entirely typical, official lie by the U.S. Government, that is, the official declaration by President Reagan to the effect that the El Salvador dictatorship has achieved progress on human rights. Last week this document gave rise a considerable skirmish in the American corridors of power.

[Gerasimov] Vitaliy Sergeyevich, let me explain why it was necessary for Reagan to send that letter to Congress. The reason was that by law they cannot sell arms to a country unless it has a certain level of human rights as defined by the United States. They adore that expression. And so to justify selling arms to the El Salvador junta they must prove that an improvement has taken place there as regards democracy. Hence the report. Well, 75 members of the House of Representatives proposed deeming the President's declaration invalid and Speaker O'Neill said it was difficult to believe. A spokesman of the National College of Lawyers, (Rutter) simply said it was a lie.

Well, what arguments could the U.S. President have had? It appears that in the first half of the present year approximately 450 peaceful civilians, mainly peasants and workers, were murdered every month; this was 50 percent less than last year. A bookkeeping approach and on the basis of absolutely sham estimates. The New York TIMES quotes Salvadorans who explain the change in the statistics by the fact that they have simply begun to report the murders less frequently, and also that in rural areas it is very difficult to obtain genuine information. The French paper LE MONDE calls Washington's figures very dubious. But of course that is not even the point.

What attitude must one have to be able to speak of an improvement in the situation regarding human rights, and cite the fact that in 6 months only 3,000 innocent people have been killed? This even disgusts former U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Robert White, another former official who has turned critic for understandable reasons. Relieved of their posts, these men have become freer in what they say and can get things off their chests after the long years of prevarication in the line of duty. White said the El Salvador military had murdered 20,000 innocent people, including 4 American women engaged in religious work, and not one man in uniform, not one government employee, has been punished or brought to court for those crimes.

This bookkeeping approach to human rights is characteristic of the United States not only relation to El Salvador: President Reagan has declared that there has been an improvement in human rights in Chile. The argument is the same. In 1980 approximately 100 people reported having been tortured by the Chilean secret police; in 1981 there were 68. But how many could not reveal that they were tortured for the simple reason that they were dead? And what does it matter to the U.S. Government, which knows that without its support the dictatorship would collapse, and that would be against its imperialist interests? So one can and must lie and listen to exposures without batting an eye.

U.S. 'Lies'; NATO Weakened

[Shishkin] In my view the Reagan administration has achieved unprecedented records for hypocrisy, bigotry and for the falsification of events and, I would further add, for blind anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. Throughout the world, primarily including West Europe, many serious observers and statesmen are increasingly coming to the conclusion that the talk about negotiations and about a striving to limit or even, as Reagan says, to reduce nuclear armaments is being undertaken by Washington for only one purpose: to placate critics and allies, to still further escalate, on the sly, the arms race and to build up armaments in an illusory attempt to secure for itself military superiority over the Soviet Union and to dictate its will to all the rest of the world.

After all, this course is senseless and absolutely unrealistic. It is leading the U.S. ruling circles into an impasse. They have, for instance, now hopelessly spoiled their relations with the so-called Third World, that is, the nonaligned countries. They have, so to speak, also undermined their positions in the Near East. I believe there is no need to doubt the fact that their positions in NATO have been really weakened, judging by the reaction that the extreme manifestations of Washington's aggressiveness have been arousing in European capitals.

Take, for instance, even such a loyal ally of the United States and level-headed person as West German Chancellor Schmidt: He recently visited the United States and granted an interview to an American television company. This is what he said: In my view relations are now strained not only between the United States and Germany but also between the United States and all of West Europe. This applies primarily to France and Britain but also to other members of the European community. This concerns not only the differences, say, over the issue of West Europea's gas-for-pipes deal and, so to speak, the very aggressive and hegemonist position which the United States has adopted with regard to it, but also the development of internal imperialist contradictions within the camp itself of the leading imperialist countries, which the Versailles big seven meeting failed to remove and which have flared up so brightly with fresh force now.

[Gerasimov] For several weeks now -- I am not quite sure how long -- there have been many articles about the gas pipeline. So much has been written that I believe that if it were all to be used as fuel it would be sufficient to heat West Europe for 1-2 days.

But, speaking seriously, we have been seeing in the past week how final positions have been determined. Above all, Britain has found itself, so to speak, in the vanguard although incidentally Britain is regarded as the chief, main and most loyal American ally on other issues. Lord Cockfield, Britain's secretary for trade, announced that the government will ensure the fulfillment of British companies of previously concluded contracts for the supply of technology and equipment for the gas pipeline.

West Europe has acted virtually in a united front. Corresponding statements have been made by Italy and France. West Germany has been sharply criticizing Washington, although it has not yet voiced such direct support for its companies. The EEC has compiled a draft memorandum which it intends to send to Washington after the document is approved by the 10 member countries. A unified position is being worked out. In this memorandum, which has been made known to the press, three positions, three points, are stressed. The American embargo is unfounded from the viewpoint of international law; that is the first point. Second, it violates the sovereignty of other countries. Third, it is interference in EEC trade policy.

[Sobolev] Sharp contradictions also concern trading in steel which has been and is being supplied to the United States by West Europe. These contradictions have been produced by the serious economic problems in both West Europe and the United States, where the steel industry is underloaded and where unemployment is rising because of this. It is so normal for Western statisticians to operate in millions or tens of millions of unemployed that these figures have already become familiar. But, after all, each unit in these millions conceals the drama of a person whose hopes have come crashing down and who has become unneeded by anyone, who is filled with anxiety by this but who nevertheless must somehow exist.

[Gerasimov] He is not needed by anyone, but he is still needed by his family. It is also a big tragedy when the father and head of the family cannot provide for his family.

[Sobolev] Yes, that is so. After all, unemployment benefit in the United States is received by less than half of the so-called superfluous people. It remains for the rest to pin their hopes on charity or the resourcefulness of their own brains. In this connection the New York TIMES says that as a result of the current recession there has arisen in the United States a new class of people, that is, the unskilled poor. A class leading a beggarly way of life has always existed, according to the newspaper, but people grew accustomed to it and adapted, and because of their skill and resourcefulness passed things on from father to son to grandson, and so forth. But those who now find themselves in this position have no qualifications and do not know where to turn.

The New York TIMES by way of example tells of one married couple who were seeking a way of getting some firewood so as not to die of cold in winter. The details are sad. The husband pretended to be dead, but had written an application for firewood in his own name and called his own wife a widow, and so forth in the same spirit. The paper tells of this not so much with sympathy as with condescending mockery although as you will realize that this story is no laughing matter.

[Gerasimov] Of course, Vitaliy Sergeyevich, the economic situation is very serious in the capitalist countries, and maybe the distinguishing feature is that no one knows how to get out of the situation: not Reagan with his Reagonomics, not Margaret Thatcher, who adheres to this economic and government philosophy, nor the socialists -- as they consider themselves to be -- social-democratic governments of West Germany and France.

East Bloc's Economic Growth

[Sobolev] To round off our program, Comrades, I would like to say that in the last week a report of the Hungarian Central Statistical Directorate was published on fulfillment of the 6-months plan. Somewhat earlier similar data appeared in the press of other fraternal countries. All these reports tell of the successful implementation of the plans. In Hungary, for instance, industrial output has risen by 2 percent, while in the GDR it has risen by 4 percent. In this connection the population's incomes have risen too. In Bulgaria the average monthly earnings of workers and employees have risen by 2.3 percent, while in Czechoslovakia the population's monetary incomes have increased by 3.4 percent. The reports contain information not only on industries and enterprises which have overfulfilled their plans but also on those who did not reach the planned targets.

But in general the economies of the socialist countries are stably moving ahead, surmounting problems that are also connected with the international situation and the position in the world markets.

In these conditions the cohesion of fraternal countries and the development of socialist economic integration are of particular importance. It emerges from the statistical data which has just been published on the half-year results that trade turnover between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia has increased by 1/5. During the friendly meeting of Comrades Brezhnev and Husak in the Crimea special attention was paid to cooperation between our countries.

The meeting stressed the need for fresh steps in joint production and the creation of effective and permanent stimuli for the development of joint production links, which benefit the whole national economic complexes of the two countries and also individual enterprises and labor collectives. Further progress by the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, fresh tasks in fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress and the present international situation all require a more effective use of all possibilities for a deepening of mutual cooperation.

Here, comrades, we come to the end of our broadcast. Thank you for your attention. All the best to you!

FORCED LABOR ON PIPELINE 'DIRTY FALSEHOOD'

Story Linked to U.S.

LD072314 Moscow TASS in English 2225 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Paris August 7 TASS -- FRANCE SOIR of Paris, owned by Robert Hersent, a newspaper tycoon and a notorious reactionary and collaborator, has treated its readers to another "sensation." It has announced in its yesterday issue that the gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe, on the construction of which a "deal of the century" has been concluded by the Soviet Union and a number of West European countries and which has become a target for the attacks of the Reagan administration, is being built by -- prisoners.

This dirty falsehood as it is deserves no denial. Any reasonable man will see that such giant construction project needs the expertise and efforts of a strong industry using the latest achievements of science and technology. But where could have FRANCE SOIR picked such a piece of "news," intended to help the United States to crush West European companies?

The newspaper itself cites the West German Springer press, which has fished this "canard" out of a statement of one of the many associations operating in West Germany behind the front of "protection of human rights." Incidentally, that particular "association" is headed by a war criminal sentenced in the Soviet Union for his bloodstained cooperation with Nazi invaders during the Second World War.

But was it really they in that association who invented this "sensation"? Most likely, this falsehood was supplied by Washington, where under the current administration bit lies are produced on a mass scale. Anyway, the FRANCE SOIR editor knows better where the "news" has come from.

Trade Unionist Comments

NC081340 Paris AFP in English 1321 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Vienna, Aug 8 (AFP) -- More than 90 per cent of the workers building the Siberian gas pipeline to Western Europe are prisoners, a founding member of the Soviet free trade union Smot, Albina Yakoreva, said here today.

But she declined to say that political prisoners were among them, explaining: "There possibly are some, but I am not able to say so."

Mrs Yakoreva, aged 24, arrived in Austria hoping to emigrate either to France or to West Germany. The mother of two children, she has left her husband Valeriy Kalyagin behind in the Soviet Union where he is under surveillance at home.

She spoke in detail only of common law prisoners, and said that working conditions in Siberia were extremely harsh. "The prisoners have only cold water, can neither bathe themselves nor shower. Between 8 and 10 people live in a room measuring between 16 and 20 metres (yards), and if they are ill they must queue up to see the doctor," she said.

She said that she had obtained her information during several visits into the provinces as a member of Smot, adding that the prisoners could not really be considered as such because they had not been convicted. They were sent to Siberia after being interned in a labour camp or in a chemical complex in Leningrad, she said.

Mrs Yakoreva also said that Smot had 1,500 members including 350 activists, but the main leaders were in prison, under house surveillance or in internment camps.

Smot's main aim was to gather information on the possibility of union self-management and on the organisation of strikes.

"Our aim is to enlist more and more people so as to be able, in the future, to organise strikes," she said. To this end, leaflets had been distributed since last year.

Smot, which was based in Moscow and Leningrad before its leaders were interned, has 21 groups in the provinces. Mrs Yakoreva said the movement was experiencing increasingly harsh conditions because provincial authorities had increased activity against the group. But, she said, "there is no repression in public. Everything is done through clandestine actions."

DEVELOPMENTS ON PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION REPORTED

Proceeding on Schedule

LD061234 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] One thousand kilometers of pipes have been laid along the route of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. The construction of this world's biggest gas pipeline, 4,500 kilometers long, has been going precisely on schedule and will be ready by the end of next year, as was planned. By specialists' estimates, in case of necessity the Soviet Union will manage to do without the import of Western equipment. However, it is prepared to use it if foreign companies meet their commitments.

New Welding Equipment

LD061900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Builders of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline received the first model of a pipe-welding base. The new unit is equipped with a special cabin for the welders which makes it possible to carry out rotation-welding [povorotnaya svarka] of pipes under any weather conditions. It also provides for the assembly and semiautomatic welding of two seams simultaneously, thus doubling the speed of work. The unit has been developed and built by experts in Ufa.

Compressor Station Completed

LD080034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] -- The Sokovka compressor station on the Urengoy-Petrovsk gas pipeline was commissioned today, bringing Siberian gas to the borders of Orenburgskaya Oblast 3 months ahead of schedule. Workers and specialiasts have settled in the new settlement: Their job will be to service the gas pipeline.

Kama River Crossing

LD080034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] -- On the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, a 650-meter section of pipes to be placed on the bed of the Kama River, one of the biggest water barriers on the route, was successfully tested for tightness today. Suction dredgers have completed the trench across the riverbed.

MOSCOW NOTES CLARK'S COMMENTS ON PIPELINE

LD081950 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] The Reagan administration's ban on equipment supplies for the gas pipeline project between Siberia and Western Europe has caused hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of damage to the American economy and has strained relations with its allies. The admission has been made by the national security adviser, William Clark. He also told a convention of the American lawyers association in San Francisco that the embargo had been imposed at President Reagan's insistence contrary to the views held by most members of the government and congressmen.

CHEYSSON'S REMARKS ON U.S. EMBARGO NOTED

LD082202 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Speaking at a press conference upon the completion of talks in Delhi, the French external relations minister, Cheysson, said that France does not support the demand of the Reagan administration for an embargo on the supply of equipment to the Soviet Union. In this problem, the minister said, we have serious differences with the United States. We do not intend to violate the agreements concluded by our companies for the supply of equipment to the USSR. This is also the position of other West European countries which cannot agree with the American position, Cheysson said.

CORRECTION TO 31 JULY 'STUDIO 9' ARTICLE

In the article entitled "Studio 9 Views International Affairs" published in the 2 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages CC 1-12, please make the following correction:

On page CC 3, paragraph 1, the first sentence should read: The point is that Argentina's legal position was fairly vulnerable. [substituting "vulnerable" for "invulnerable."]

NO REJOICING OVER LIFTING OF U.S. GRAIN EMBARGO

LD080944 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] President Reagan's decision to extend for another year the grain sales agreement with the Soviet Union has been applauded in the American news media. Those who insisted on the continuation of grain sales are said to be rejoicing. Here in Moscow, though, I haven't noticed any special rejoicing. The decision has not been played up as a major event. There are reasons, both political and economic, for this restrained reaction. I do not mean to say we are not pleased that the White House has decided to ignore its policy of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, but our pleasure has nothing to do with the possibility of obtaining more American grain. Simply, we see the White House decision as an admission that economic sanctions against the Soviet Union are not effective and that they do more harm to those who impose them than to the Soviet Union. In taking this decision the administration is as much as saying that economic sanctions damage the United States first and foremost.

As for the economic side of the matter, the White House decision is not seen here as so advantageous as some people in Washington may think. The supply of grain on world markets is noticeably greater than the demand at the moment. If the Soviet Union finds it expedient to supplement its grain resources by importing a certain amount, the United States is certainly not the best trading partner to turn to, as I see it. It is not for me to say what decision Soviet trading organizations will take about future purchases of American grain, but if it depended on me I would say it wasn't worth while entering into any large deals with the United States. If necessary we can buy grain in other countries, and on no worse terms.

The experience of recent years has shown that purchasing grain poses no problem, but the negative side to trade with the United States is more than obvious. How can you do business with a country that has shown itself to be unreliable in trade? When the Soviet Union sought a long-term agreement for purchases of American grain it did so not because it had its back to the wall, as some Washington politicians and some sections of the American media try to make out. The Soviet Union sought such an agreement for two reasons: It felt both sides would benefit and it believed that normal trade with the United States made political sense. Trade always encourages normal relations.

Apparently Washington misunderstood the Soviet Union's wish for normal trade and decided to use trade to exert political pressure on this country. What this led to is no secret to Americans, especially American farmers, because it so happened that trade in farm produce made up the bulk of American-Soviet trade. The damage done to American farmers by the unreasonable decision of the Carter administration to embargo grain sales to the Soviet Union was so great that when Ronald Reagan was campaigning for the presidency he promised to lift the embargo. This was an important plan in his election platform. Now, finally, the Reagan administration has decided to let American farmers sell their grain to the Soviet Union.

There would seem to be no logic in taking this decision by continuing the policy of sanctions in other areas. The reason apparently is that upsetting normal trade in grain hits at more Americans than sanctions on other trade. News analysts in the United States attribute the White House decision to the coming elections in November. They believe the Republican Party would lose many votes if the administration refused to extend the grain sales agreement with the Soviet Union. That their explanation is probably the right one can be seen by the fact that the White House is extending the agreement for only 1 year.

Besides the farmers, other sections of the population also suffer the administration's policy of trade sanctions.

Various business companies have been forbidden to fulfill contracts signed with Soviet agencies, and this has taken jobs away from many thousands of American workers. But more important, because of the sanctions the Soviet Union and many other countries are coming to the conclusion that it does not pay to do business with American companies. It is hard to express the damage done by this in concrete figures, but there can be no doubt that this damage is considerable and long term.

The policy of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union is a worthless policy. This country has the economic strength to carry out all its plans without help from the outside. What is more, it has other trading partners, partners who do not indulge in wishful thinking and who are ready to do mutually advantageous business with the Soviet Union. The United States has no monopoly on anything nowadays. Trade sanctions are not going to do any damage worth speaking of to such a strong power as the Soviet Union. But the sanctions will damage the United States, as the White House decision shows. We could welcome this decision if it indicated a shift to realistic attitudes, but I'm afraid it doesn't. The sooner the White House discards its illusions and faces up to reality, the better it will be, first of all for the United States.

'SORDID AIMS' OF U.S. ARMS SALES 'EXPOSED'

LD081818 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 8 TASS — TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The New York TIMES today published a report which exposed again the sorid aims of the U.S. merchants of armaments. The report says that starting the increase of the deliveries of U.S. armaments abroad the Reagan administration is planning to widen them constantly. Therefore it intends to be pressing for further increase of the allocations for military assistance to "allied and friendly countries", for the transfer of more up-to-date types of armaments to them. The volume of such aid this year will make up 6.8 billion dollars. The sum of 8.7 billion dollars is requested for the 1983 financial year. According to the newspaper's report, by increasing the arms delivery Washington seeks to increase the political influence and get access to new foreign military bases.

For a long time now the United States has been the biggest merchant of armaments in the world. The flow of weapons to the pro-American military dictatorial regimes increased sharply with the coming into power of the Reagan administration. It is seen from the example of the present Israel bloody brigandage in Lebanon against whom U.S. weapons are being used. The Israeli military machine implementing veritable genocide against the Palestinians and Lebanese is mainly using U.S. weapons. Death and destruction are sown in Guatemala, El Salvador, Chile, South Korea, the Republic of South Africa and other places with U.S. weapons. Via Pakistan U.S. armaments are supplied to Afghan bandits. In other words, U.S. weapons are used for the purpose of aggression, for the suppressing of people's striving for freedom and independence, is used for interference in internal affairs of sovereign states.

The deliveries of U.S. weapons, the military aid by the United States serve the purposes of the heightening of tension, aggravation of the confrontation, provoking of military conflicts. The newspaper Washington POST writes that the Reagan administration is showing no attention to the problems of development in countries for whom this aid is given. It is striving to use this aid only along the lines of the cold war.

INFORMATION, OBJECTIVITY LACKING IN VOA ACCOUNTS

PM061043 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Jul 82 p 3

[Yu. Kornilov "rejoinder": "Lesson Learned..."]

[Text] Washington is constantly resorting to attempts to conceal the aggressive expansionist course of its policy with the aid of all sorts of propagandist caprices and devices. This is evidenced yet again by the recent VOA broadcast which alleged neither more or less than that the United States is "not implicated" in the actions of the counterrevolutionary gangs in Afghanistan.

A sensation? No doubt. At least in the sense that the assertions in question show a downright sensational "lack of information" on the part of the transatlantic "voice."

In actual fact everybody knows that it is none other than Washington, acting in concert with Beijing, which unleashed and is continuing what is really an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan in an albeit vain attempt to reverse the development of events in that country. Everybody knows that it is precisely through the efforts of Washington and Beijing that about 80 strongpoints and camps have been created on Pakistan's territory where, funded by U.S. dollars and Chinese yuan and under the leadership of U.S. and Chinese "instructors," gangs of robbers and terrorists are assembled, trained and equipped for eventual infiltration into the DRA. This, we repeat, is well known to everybody, and only VOA appears to be "uninformed" about these facts....

What is more, to listen to this "voice" you would think it had no idea not only what Washington's emissaries in Pakistan are engaged in, but even what is happening in Washington itself. As is clear from the aforementioned broadcast, the radio station knew nothing, for example, of the fact that back in March 1981 the White House publicly declared its intention to continue to equip the gangs of counterrevolutionaries invading Afghanistan with U.S. weapons.

However, who actually believes that the VOA radio bosses really know nothing of all these facts? Of course they know. The point is that their assignment has nothing to do with disseminating objective information....

In this connection it is appropriate to recall that the transatlantic "voice" celebrated its 40th anniversary quite recently. The U.S. President himself attended the celebrations to mark this occasion. And not only did he attend, he decided to use the occasion to teach the station employees some wisdom. In his speech the White House chief stressed to the utmost the importance of the "activity" in which VOA is engaged, advocated the further galvanization of radio propaganda and even "shared his experience" by recalling those now far-off years when at the start of his career he himself had been a journalist in Iowa. "R. Reagan," attests the latest issue of the American magazine COLUMBIA JOURNALISM REVIEW, "told the assembled company how, as a cub reporter, he had embroidered agency reports about baseball matches by adding details which were the fruit of his imagination." This, it is claimed, is the way to do it!

The lesson has been learned: Whatever else, there are more than enough "fruits of the imagination" in VOA's programs....

U.S. ARTICLE ON SOVIET LITERATURE CRITICIZED

PM060941 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 21 July 1982 carries on page 3, under the headline "The Game Without Rules of the Professor From Ann Arbor," a 1,500-word article by Aleksandr Mulyarchik taking issue with the "extremely unqualified judgments" on Soviet literature expressed in a recent article in NEW REPUBLIC by U.S. Professor Carl Proffer.

Mulyarchik outlines Proffer's contention that "'there are entire spheres of life that present-day Soviet writers are forced to ignore at best, but usually to misrepresent,'" and notes that "it is primarily complex moments in our country's history in the 20th century that are mentioned here." Mulkarchik rebuts this claim by alluding to the works of M. Alekseyev and Yu. Trifonov, "whom, incidentally, the author of the article in NEW REPUBLIC rates highly," and goes on to deal similarly with Proffer's claims that "the sphere of industry and agriculture is 'closed' to Soviet writers" and that "the vast terrain of the outside world is inaccessible to Soviet literature."

RECENT U.S. 'PRESSURE' ON W. EUROPE EXAMINED

PM061015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 82 p 4

[Ye. Rusakov article: "Schemes and Reality"]

[Text] The events of recent months indicate unambiguously that the United States is again pressuring its allies, primarily its NATO partners, as much as possible in an attempt to subordinate them even more to Washington's global imperial ambitions.

These events include new attempts to rally the NATO members on military-strategic and political questions on an "ideological" platform which revives the notorious "anticommunist campaign." They include sessions of twisting the allies' arms undertaken by U.S. President R. Reagan during his June tour of Western Europe. They include the ban on the supply of equipment for the Soviet-West European gas pipeline.

The latest round of strong pressure on the North Atlantic bloc partners is directly connected to Washington's attempts to implement the administration's new foreign policy strategy and military strategy formulated in a memorandum on national security and in the Pentagon's "Guidance in the Defense Sphere for Fiscal 1984-1988."

The new strategy is geared toward using military force, including nuclear blackmail, to try to alter the socialist countries' sociopolitical system and restore the shaken U.S. supremacy in the nonsocialist world. In the language of current Washington strategists, the former, according to U.S. press reports, is called a "campaign aiming for internal reforms...in the Soviet Union and the trimming of the Soviet empire's boundaries," and the latter is called the "defense" of Western Europe, Persian Gulf oil resources and so forth.

The new strategy's most dangerous aspect is that it preaches the "acceptability" of nuclear war and the possibility of "victory" in it. The Pentagon has put forward the concept of "protracted nuclear war" which, by all accounts, means a further broadening of the idea of a "limited" strategic war.

A large place in the new strategy is assigned to the NATO allies and their territory as a firing range for a "limited" tactical nuclear war, as a source of extra military potential and as assistants in waging "economic and technological war" against the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries in peacetime.

The current administration's aims and tasks are perfectly clear. But how are they to be implemented, especially when the antiwar movement has swept not only across Western Europe but across the United States itself?

Here Washington has cast caution to the winds and shattered the records for demagoguery.

The U.S. President tried out the "dual" approach on the U.S. audience as far back as his policy speech in Eureka at the beginning of May. His speech clearly pursued the line of confrontation with the socialist countries and the consolidation of the course of "rearming America" so as to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

At the same time consent was finally given to the resumption of the strategic arms limitation and reduction talks. Of course, all of this was presented virtually as the President's "rebirth," his transformation into a "peacemaker." However, even at a first acquaintance with the essence of the proposals put forward by the administration, the price of this "peacemaking" designed to substantially harm the USSR's security becomes clear.

The head of the White House went further in his "dual" approach during the visit to the Old World. And he had considerable reason for so doing. Having encountered an unprecedented upsurge in the antiwar movement in Western Europe, beginning last year Washington launched a new round of the mass intimidation of West Europeans by means of the "Soviet military threat." When even this was of no avail U.S. politicians replaced their abuse against the antiwar movement and attempts to depict it as "the hand of Moscow" by hypocritical assurances of "understanding" the nobility of the motives of people concerned at the danger of war and sympathetic sighs on the grounds of their "naivete."

During his trip the President not only made widespread use of the tactic of combining intimidation with flattery, he developed it. He stated that he was prepared to head the peace march but was not convinced that life would become "more secure" as a result. The head of the White House apparently sees the strengthening of international security along the path of...the arms race.

However, the President's patience and "diplomacy" did not last long. Returning home, he was not ashamed to put into circulation -- from the lofty rostrum of the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament, no less -- the old fabrications about the "hand of Moscow" in the antiwar movement. "Touring Europe 2 weeks ago, the President brandished the olive branch so eagerly that he gave grounds for talk of the 'new' flexible 'Reagan' occupying a centrist position and ready for talks," TIME magazine wrote in this context. "But last week, virtually on the eve of the new U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks, he decided to focus attention on another aspect of his strategy. Suddenly the old Reagan reappeared in the arena belligerently brandishing a fistful of arrows."

The President chose the UN rostrum and before that certain West European capitals to proclaim the "crusade" against the socialist countries, having revived the most aggressive doctrine of "rolling back communism" in accordance with the new U.S. strategy.

Of course, announcing a "crusade" against the socialist countries is not so much a question of presidential rhetoric as of a White House attempt to pin the allies more firmly to the policy of confrontation and arms race and to compel them to heed Washington's orders more obediently. After all, in the "crusade" any manifestations of the allies' independence -- in relations not just with the socialist countries but with the developing countries, too -- could be declared a breach of "solidarity."

The rhetorical appeals for a "crusade" are accompanied by quite specific and tough demands. Washington insists that its allies should not even think of deviating from the NATO decision on the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles on West European soil, that they should continue the arms buildup and should curtail trade with the East. The White House strove for this at the NATO Council session in Bonn and at the Versailles meeting. It is characteristic that if you exclude Paris, which the President visited on the way to Versailles, and West Berlin, a traditional location of anticommunist militarist "wailing at the wall," the President traveled via the capitals of states which had agreed to deploy the new U.S. medium-range missiles.

And straight away -- with none of the ceremony which he President had to observe to some extent during his diplomatic journey -- the White House, having extended the embargo, applied strong-arm methods to involve its wavering partners in a trade war with the socialist world and at the same time increase their dependence on U.S. oil and coal monopolies.

The West European countries greeted the appeals for overt interference in the socialist countries' internal affairs with understandable caution and concern. After all, it is a question of the destiny of peace in Europe and throughout the world and of striking against the foundations of East-West political and trade-economic cooperation -- foundations created over many years. "The Europeans -- and not just the Europeans -- are quite entitled to (and even should) ask whether Reagan's tough ideology does not conceal a return to the policy of the abuse of military and political interference which, in the minds of many people on both sides of the Atlantic, is indissolubly connected with the gravest cold war times," the Washington POST writes.

There proved to be few willing to join in Washington's "crusade." The U.S. partners' irritation at Washington's peremptory commands, including on the question of East-West relations, shows through increasingly clearly. "If the President expects the European allies to take part in such a crusade he can almost certainly expect to be disappointed," the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT writes. "The European response was minimal. The few who heard the appeal -- and in the main the press bypassed it -- are inclined to ignore it as unrealistic and inappropriate."

The outburst of imagination which followed the impudent attempt to unilaterally extend Washington's embargo to other countries was remarkable. The Common Market declared U.S. interference in the implementation of Soviet gas supply deal unacceptable. The French Government has announced that contracts concluded by French companies in connection with the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline must be honored. The Italian Government has taken the same decision. This position is supported by Bonn, London and Tokyo, too, which have evaluated the Washington embargo as an encroachment on their national sovereignty. Washington has had to set up a special commission to examine the whole range of relations with the NATO allies primarily in view of the discord over the "deal of the century." Matters have now reached the point where the administration is viewing the question of applying sanctions against companies which, by carrying out their own governments' will, would be violating the U.S. embargo.

The Ten also condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon, dissociating themselves from Washington's patronage of the aggressor.

The Common Market's position is to a great extent determined by its interest in business-like cooperation with the socialist countries and the Arab world and considerations of self-defense in the face of the present U.S. trade and economic war launched by Europe.

But not only this.

A number of West European capitals are becoming increasingly aware of the harmful consequences that further involvement in Washington's adventurist imperial plans could have for them either with regard to the socialist countries or the developing states. For the White House's attempts to involve its partners in a trade war with the socialist countries are also based not just on economic but also on far-reaching military-strategic reckonings.

Attempting to blow up successive bridges of cooperation between Western and Eastern Europe, and to erect in their place more and more new redoubts and ramparts, Washington is hoping to transform the Western part of the continent into a bridgehead for the nuclear blackmail of the socialist countries. It is a question of making Western Europe fit in a little more conveniently with the new U.S. strategy, placing special stress on the feasibility of waging nuclear war, primarily "limited" -- tactical -- war.

The NATO capitals this side of the ocean cannot fail to be aware of the extraordinary danger of such schemes. Although, of course, there is no consistency in their stance, especially on military-strategic questions. This is affected by the concessions to Washington, their own anti-Soviet impulses and by disarray within the U.S. European partners' camp. But whereas other leaders, like ostriches, would like to bury their heads in the sand, they are being prevented from doing so by the millions of West Europeans who are concerned about the nuclear threat.

State leaders are expected to provide the same responsible approach, imbued with a concern for the destiny of peace, that was shown in the Soviet Union's decision to pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons.

The White House rejected the Soviet proposal out of hand. Presumably it does not fit in with Washington's imperial policy and especially not with its military-strategic embodiment in the form of the new doctrine.

Such is the truth. And however much the U.S. leaders may try to maneuver, it is becoming increasingly hard to hide it.

The antiwar movement continues to gather momentum. The 400,000-strong Bonn demonstration in June was the most massive antiwar action in the FRG's entire history. The 1 million-strong demonstration in New York was the most massive antiwar action on U.S. soil.

The more dangerously and impudently Washington acts, the more frequently it bumps its head against the wall of reality. Uncle Sam's omnipotence is a mirage.

And sooner or later mirages vanish.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ENDS INDONESIA VISIT

PM060951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Ended"]

[Text] Jakarta, 31 Jul -- An official visit to Indonesia by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation ledby A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has ended.

On the eve of their departure the Soviet parliamentarians were received by Indonesia's President Suharto. During the meeting there was an exchange of opinions on a number of topical international problems and questions of the development of Soviet-Indonesian relations.

As the joint press statement published on the completion of the visit stresses, at all levels both sides noted the importance of maintaining parliamentary ties in the future.

The visit by representatives of the USSR's supreme legislative organ, a TASS correspondent was told by Daryatmo, the chairman of Indonesia's parliament, was a good step in consolidating parliamentary contacts which in their turn promote the further development of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and the Soviet and Indonesian peoples.

Today the Soviet delegation left for home.

U.S., PRC PUSHING ASEAN BLOC INTO 'INTRIGUE'

LD072130 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, 7 Aug (TASS) -- TASS correspondent S. Bychkov reports:

Sunday 8 August marks the 15th anniversary of the formation of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) which comprises Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines. The association's inaugural declaration points out that its main objective is the development of cooperation in the economic, social and cultural fields. Nevertheless the "five" has now assumed the character of a political union rather than anything else.

This is the result of the United States' drilling ASEAN in an anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnam spirit, with China's active participation. The grouping has allowed itself to become involved in a provocative intrigue surrounding the invented "Kampuchean problem." At present it is being persistently pushed toward military cooperation with the so-called "coalition" of all sorts of traitors to the interests of the Kampuchean people, including the leaders of Pol Pot gangs. Intrigues in this direction are consistent with the plans of Washington and Beijing to turn ASEAN into a military bloc directed against the countries of Indochina.

In the period 1977-80 the supply of American weapons to the countries of this regional grouping more than doubled compared with the preceding 3-year period.

The reactionary circles of the ASEAN countries allow the objectives for which the association was founded to slip into oblivion. During the jubilee seminar recently held in Jakarta it was noted that trade within the ASEAN framework does not exceed 17 percent of the trade turnover of the five countries with the outside world, and out of the five joint industrial projects which have been planned the ASEAN partners have begun to build only two. Cultural links could also be improved. In the struggle for equal rights in trade and economic relations with capitalist countries the "five" have so far been unable to achieve anything better than promises of Western and Japanese monopolies "to acknowledge" their claims.

At the same time there are forces within ASEAN which come out against following in the wake of the policy of the United States and China. There has also remained the striving to achieve the original object of the association: the acquisition of economic independence. Adam Malik, vice president of Indonesia, opening the above-mentioned seminar, emphasized that the association's future lies in setting up a peaceful and cooperating community of the nations of Southeast Asia. This is possible only in conditions of peace and security, which could be achieved through the recent peaceful initiatives of the countries of Indochina: Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. The alternative leads of ASEAN's fitting into the role of tool of international confrontation, controlled by others.

U.S. DESTROYER'S CALL AT MELBOURNE PROTESTED

LD080710 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Aug (TASS) -- "The show of the flag by the U.S. has been staged deliberately by the Governments of the U.S. and Australia as a challenge to Labour over the question of the use of Australian ports by the U.S. Navy," Oleg Skalkin writes in PRAVDA in connection with the call of the U.S. destroyer Goldsborough, carrying aboard nuclear weapons, at the Melbourne port in Australia. The author recalls that last May the authorities of Victoria, which is governed by the Labour Party, announced the state to be a denuclearized zone and voiced their intention to close Melbourne to ships carrying nuclear weapons. When the news came about the forthcoming visit of the Goldsborough, John Kane, Victoria premier, characterised it as an act of political provocation and began pressing for calling off the visit. As the anti-war campaign picked up momentum, 24 municipalities of the state announced themselves to be denuclearized zones.

The Railway Workers' Trade Union imposed a ban on servicing the unwanted visitor at Perth, and it was refused pilot's services by seamen. Stevedores are boycotting the destroyer as well. Various mass organisations representing broad social strata and strongly supported by the Australian peace forces are taking part in picketing the seafront.

"The architects of the joint Goldsborough operation have been taught an object lesson on the mood of the country," the news analyst says. "This mood is also reflected, beyond doubt, by the recent initiative of Lionel Bowen, deputy leader of the Labour Party of Australia, who suggested that the entire Southern Hemisphere be proclaimed a denuclearized zone."

"Events show that the attempts to make the Australians dance to American music are fraught with serious political complication," the author concludes. "The peace movement is gaining momentum in the country."

POLISH GOVERNMENT DECISIONS STRESS USSR TIES

LD081618 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw August 8 TASS -- The news agency PAP reports that a meeting of the Presidium of the Government of the Polish People's Republic was held. It discussed questions of further strengthening of the economic cooperation with the USSR and other CMEA member countries. All-round economic relations with fraternal socialist countries are among the fundamental principles of the government's policy and are in keeping with Poland's interests, says a report about the meeting. This was confirmed particularly now that Western countries are trying to take advantage of economic ties in order to achieve their political aims.

The government's Presidium stressed that developing and deepening cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries it is necessary to strive for substantial changes in the structure of the economy to rid Poland of dependence on the West.

TRYBUNA LUDU EDITOR DENOUNCES 'HOSTILE PROPAGANDA'

LD070720 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 7 Aug 82

["Propaganda Aggression Against Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 7 TASS -- For several months now Poland has been a target of an unprecedentedly rude propaganda aggression on the part of some Western states. Their actions came as a contravention of both international law accepted norms and principles of relations between sovereign states, Jerzy Kraszewski, deputy editor-in-chief of the Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes in PRAVDA today.

As to the United States, it is striving to dictate political conditions to Poland, to determine its state image and decide how the Polish authorities should act in this or that case. At the same time, the author writes, the false and subversive radio propaganda is continuing. "Experts" in Polish affairs working for "Free Europe" funded and controlled by the U.S. secret service, for Britain's BBC, for the Voice of America and West Germany DEUTSCHLANDFUNK stir up and incite the counter-revolutionary underground to act against the power of the people.

The purpose of that psychological warfare is to aggravate the situation in Poland, to cause tensions and disquiet. Calls for conspiracy, for plotting against the socialist states, for strikes and demonstrations are being broadcast.

Hostile propaganda conducted by radio stations is aimed at intensifying tensions among the public, eroding trust in the party and its policies and kindling anti-Soviet sentiments, the article says. The distribution and copying of illegal leaflets and bulletins received broad publicity. All this, in the opinion of the operators of subversive radio stations, is called upon to exert psychological pressure on the public and impede the process of normalisation and solving many a problem that face Poland.

Anti-socialist and anti-Polish aggression on the air, Jerzy Kraszewski writes, is coordinated and controlled by NATO's secret headquarters and special services of that organisation. For several years now the U.S. governmental agency for international communication has been playing a prominent role in developing it. The program task of that agency is to split socialist countries ideologically, to support so-called dissidents and anti-socialist groups, and to bring pressure to bear on emigrants from the countries of the socialist community.

Forces hostile to the power of the people hoped that armed resistance would start, that on their advice the country will be flooded by millions of leaflets, and that public unrest will result.

The reality, however, is a source of considerable disappointment to them. The ground is slipping, if slowly, from under the feet of anti-socialist forces, confidence in the party and the socialist state is reviving gradually but steadily, and the life in the country is stabilising, the article underlines.

NAVAL SQUADRON TO VISIT GDR 9-14 AUGUST

LD061642 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- In accordance with an arrangement, a Soviet naval squadron consisting of the cruiser Oktyabrskaya Revolutsiya and the escort ship Druzhnyy under the flag of Admiral Ivan Kapitants, commander of the Baltic Fleet, is to call at Port Rostock for an official friendly visit from August 9 to 14.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES NEW HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD062018 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1630 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Sandor Rajnai, Hungary's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Moscow, presented his credentials to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin today.

During the ceremony, Sandor Rajnai said, among other things: The friendship and many-sided cooperation between the Hungarian and the Soviet people are strengthening and developing in every sphere of social life. They (?exist) in the spirit of the friendship and cooperation as well as the treaty on mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and Hungary. In close alliance with the other socialist countries, Hungary actively supports the peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union. These proposals serve to strengthen peace and international security, to advance the disarmament process, and to forestall the threat of the cold war and nuclear war.

In his reply, Vasiliy Kuznetsov expressed his thanks for the warm words with which the ambassador spoke about the Soviet Union and its people. The development of Soviet-Hungarian relations can be attributed to the care and attention demonstrated by the leaders of the two parties and countries. The regular meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar are of particular significance and importance in the solution of bilateral issues and in the direction of coordinated foreign policy.

After the presentation of credentials and the speeches of greeting, Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Sandor Rajnai held cordial and friendly talks. Taking part in this meeting were Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Leonid Ilichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

BRIEFS

HONOR FOR GDR OFFICIAL -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Kurt Thieme, general secretary of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society, has been awarded the Order of Friendship of Peoples for his great contribution to the development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Aug 82 LD]

BREZHNEV, 'ARAFAT EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES VIEWED

'Arafat Reply

LD071158 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Aug (TASS) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has conveyed to Leonid Brezhnev his profound gratitude for the message and support to the Palestinian people at this trying hour.

In a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev, he said that this support is being given by the Soviet Union in conditions difficult for the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people. Our people, which is carrying on its struggle, Yasir 'Arafat's telegram said, will never forget this assistance and thanks you for it.

Significance of Brezhnev Cable

LD061706 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 6 Aug 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Soviet Chairman Leonid Brezhnev has addressed a cable to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in which he said: In this critical moment for the fates of the Palestinian and Lebanese people, when the Israeli invaders have launched a bloody massacre in Beirut and have been barbarically destroying the Lebanese capital, I express to you and through you to all defenders of Beirut my admiration at their bravery and steadfastness. We in the USSR highly appreciate your struggle and understand the deep sense of responsibility and the profound faith in the justice of your cause with which you are struggling so that blood will never be shed again in the streets of Beirut, and that the Palestinian Arab people will be guaranteed a right to live and to free independent development.

This document clearly shows once more the USSR's firm and principled attitude in support of the just struggle of the Palestinians for their national rights under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

The document acquires even greater significance when we recall that the Soviet chairman has made all this public so clearly and specifically at a moment when the Israeli aggressors with the full support of their mentor, the United States, have been exerting desperate efforts to destroy with steel and fire the vanguard of the Palestine revolution and to rob the Palestinian people thus of their hopes for the future and for regaining their legitimate right to self-determination.

In his cable to the Palestinian leader, Leonid Brezhnev told 'Arafat that the Soviet UN delegate has received instructions to call for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council so that all necessary measures would be undertaken for the implementation of the resolutions adopted to date, primarily the resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire and the deployment of UN observers in and around Beirut, and for putting an end to the Israeli aggression.

This step by the USSR aims at mobilizing the world community to curb the aggressors and rob them of the political cover secured for them by the U.S. administration, the direct partner in the policy of the annihilation of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples being implemented by Israel.

The USSR has been, continues to be and will always be on the side of the Palestine people and their just struggle. This is the main significance of the Brezhnev cable to the leaders of the Palestine revolution.

BREZHNEV, IRAQ'S HUSAYN EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD061654 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov sent a cable to chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, President of the Iraqi Republic Saddam Husayn conveying to him and the friendly Iraqi people congratulations and best wishes in connection with the national day of the Iraqi Republic. We are confident that relations between the Soviet Union and Iraq will continue developing on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation to the benefit of the Soviet and Iraqi peoples, in the interests of a just and durable peace in the Middle East, the cable says.

In the reply cable Saddam Husayn on behalf of the Iraqi people and from himself personally expressed deep gratitude for congratulations and good wishes. I take this occasion the cable says, to express firm confidence that relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union will continue developing and strengthening on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and mutual interests of our countries for the sake of establishing peace on the principles of equality and justice which would ensure to peoples freedom, sovereignty, independence and prosperity.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN JORDAN 6 AUG

LD061536 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Amman August 6 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic Ivan Kebin arrived here today for an official visit.

The delegation is familiarizing itself with the activity of the upper chamber of the Jordanian parliament, the Senate, of the National Consultative Council (a consultative body at the Jordanian Cabinet of Ministers), will meet with prominent statesmen, will visit historical places. [sentence as received]

The Soviet delegation was met at the airport by President of the Senate Bahjat at-Talhumi and other high-placed officials of Jordan.

Meeting With King Husayn

LD072216 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2145 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Amman, 8 Aug (TASS) -- King Husayn of Jordan has received a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation consisted of I. Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and B. Stukalin, deputy in the USSR Supreme Soviet. During the friendly conversation which took place, main attention was given to the dangerous situation created in the Near East as a result of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

King Husayn highly assessed the position of the Soviet Union in connection with the perfidious Israeli invasion of Lebanon and expressed gratitude to the Soviet leadership for the efforts directed toward halting the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, in defense of the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for achieving a comprehensive normalization and the establishment of stable peace in the Near East.

Talks With Jordanian Official

LD071218 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0901 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Amman, 7 Aug (TASS) -- "Arabs highly value the support given by the Soviet Union to the just Arab cause and particularly to the Palestine cause." This was stated by Bahjat at-Talhumi during a meeting which took place with the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, which arrived on Friday in Amman on an official visit.

"Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the unceasing destruction by Israeli invaders of the civilian population is firmly condemned throughout the world and above all in the Soviet Union," stressed Bahjat al-Talhumi.

In reply the head of the Soviet delegation, Ivan Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR, stated that history will carry out a severe sentence on the barbarous aggression of Israel in Lebanon. The people and the leadership of the Soviet Union firmly condemn Israel's policy of genocide which is being carried out by the invading Israeli Army against the Palestinian and Lebanese population, said the Soviet parliamentarian.

NONALIGNED COMMITTEE ON LEBANON MEETS TIKHONOV

BK061003 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] The nonaligned ministerial committee on Lebanon expressed its concern in Moscow that the latest Israeli action in west Beirut will lead to a massacre. The committee members, including the foreign minister of Cuba and the Indian ambassador to Moscow, held an hour-long meeting with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov at the Kremlin yesterday. The nonaligned ministerial committee is having a round of meetings with the heads of governments of the countries represented in the Security Council. It has already met the French foreign minister and is scheduled to meet the Polish prime minister in Warsaw today.

'SECRET' VISIT OF PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL REPORTED

GF072014 Kuwait AL-HADAF in Arabic 6 Aug 82 p 24

[From "Diplomatic Secrets" page]

[Text] Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, [Fatah Executive Committee member] visited Moscow secretly last week despite the Israeli siege of west Beirut. The Palestinian official was accompanied by members of the Soviet diplomatic mission in Damascus.

KOBYSH INTERVIEW ON U.S. AIMS IN MIDDLE EAST

LD070132 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1945 GMT 6 Aug 82

[From the "24 Hours in the World" program: interview granted by Vitaliy Kobysh, head of a section in the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, to an unidentified correspondent in Prague; live or recorded -- Kobysh and interviewer speak in Russian with superimposed Czech translation]

[Text] [Question] Vitaliy Ivanovich, allow me to ask you this: The United States today is trying to create the impression that they do not agree with Israeli actions. A radio commentary has even said that Reagan sent a sharp letter to Begin. What game is Washington playing?

[Answer] Of course, this is an act. To say that Reagan does not agree with Begin's activity, with the activity of Israel and Tel Aviv would mean the same thing as saying that Reagan does not agree with Reagan's activity. This is because what Israel is doing today in west Beirut is a purely American venture planned in the United States and completely coordinated and carried out with American arms.

I would like, however, to stress two important aspects. The first lies in the fact that Israeli actions were already planned at the time when the Camp David process was only just beginning, a process of removing the concerned parties from the solution of this important problem.

Israel waited for its hour to come; it waited for the moment when it would be able to launch this aggression. Israel felt the atmosphere would be favorable for such a purpose when the new administration came into power.

The entire policy of this administration, which represents the extremes of American imperialism, is based on the belief that force achieves everything, that the more force there is the more possibilities there are to carry out policies. No obstacles exist for such policies provided they are based on force.

The policies of Israel, the policies of Tel Aviv totally identify with this line. The U.S. administration represents U.S. ruling circles. It is only under these conditions that Tel Aviv dares to launch this aggression against Lebanon.

I must say that this is not an isolated aggression. What Britain did in the Falkland Islands was also possible because of the atmosphere created by the present American administration. This administration is committing murders not only in Lebanon by way of Israel; it committed murders not only on the Falkland Islands by way of British cruisers and missiles; it is committing murders in Central America; it is preparing a large war, judging by everything, in southern Africa. There is a very bellicose group in power in Washington now. This group declares that it will stop at nothing to attain its objectives. This has been understood very well in Israel. Now they are trying to achieve their goal through genocide, murdering peace-loving people and annihilating an entire nation.

[Question] You talked about objectives. What specific objective is Washington pursuing today in the Middle East?

[Answer] I think it is correct to talk about the objectives of Washington and not about the objectives of Tel Aviv. The objectives of Tel Aviv, of Israel are more or less clear; the objectives of Washington are more heterogeneous and numerous. There are constant, stable objectives, but something new has appeared. The following are the constant objectives: It is naturally the aim to strengthen the military-strategic position of the United States in this region, regarded as a zone of vital interests of the United States. I would say that it would be more accurate to talk about a zone of the vital interests of American imperialism. Washington now wants to gain a stronger foothold in purely military terms than before.

The second objective is to strengthen the position of its principal ally, Israel. Israel is getting the most modern weapons; it is getting practically unlimited financial assistance and is given political support. What is now happening in the United Nations -- where the United States, the representatives of Washington, cynically and in variance with the UN Charter and all international agreements is supporting Israel -- is of course incredible. History will remind the United States of this.

There is, however, also something new here or at least it is more conspicuous than before. Today Washington's relations with its so-called allies, the countries of Western Europe and Japan, constitute a serious problem for the United States. The allies are increasingly displacing America. They are surging ahead of America technologically in certain industrial sectors. For instance, you are aware of the existing steel war. In brief, the U.S. allies are not only causing the ruling circles of the United States to worry but are also creating a very difficult situation for the American ruling class.

The task of controling its allies, of prohibiting their possibilities of free action has become one of the main activities of the current Washington administration. However curious it may appear when the Israelis are today murdering Palestinians and Lebanese, they are at the same time aiming at the U.S. allies, at West European countries and Japan, because the United States, Reagan and his people, gave themselves the objective of securing Middle East oil under total U.S. control. Israel is now engaged in this direction. When the West European countries and Japan find themselves under U.S. bondage -- since they are totally dependent on Middle East oil so Washington believes -- then they will no longer be able to contemplate competition against the United States. So you see there are many objectives.

U.S. VETOES SOVIET UN RESOLUTION ON ISRAEL

LD071016 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 7 (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports: For the second time since the start of Israel's armed thrust into Lebanese territory, the United States has used its veto powers at the Security Council to block a resolution demanding that the aggressor end the bloodshed.

The U.S. delegate cast the first veto to torpedo a draft resolution, which was sponsored by France on the initiative of its President Francois Mitterrand and which demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Beirut and the deployment of units of the Lebanese Army in the city's western part with its predominantly Moslem, Palestinian population. It was planned that the aggressor's troops and the detachments of the Palestine Liberation Organisation will be disengaged by United Nations observers.

It is crystal-clear that the realisation of that plan would have averted the current tragedy of Beirut and saved thousands upon thousands of lives. But that was something the invaders and their overseas patrons did not want. By the time (the vote took place on June 26), they had set themselves the goal of totally exterminating the Palestinians in west Beirut.

On August 6 the U.S. representative vetoed the draft resolution tabled by the Soviet Union, which provided for real measures of bringing influence to bear on the aggressor. The resolution would have the council bind the states to refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and from providing it with any military aid. But for the American abettors of the Israeli banditry this proposal turned out to be unacceptable for it could in the end lead to a lesser scope of the bloodshed and destruction.

No rhetoric and no ostentatious show of "dissatisfaction" of the Reagan administration can conceal the obvious fact that since the first days of the arrogant Israeli action the Reagan administration has consistently prodded Tel Aviv rulers into broadening the scope of the aggression whose ultimate goal is "the ultimate solution" of the Palestinian problem, that is the destruction of the political structure of the Palestinian people, the extermination of its armed defenders and the Palestinian people as such.

The latest developments have demonstrated: This goal, as Washington sees it, perfectly fits the framework of the Camp David deal. It has been made absolutely clear again that this deal is nothing more than a diplomatically sealed betrayal of the interests of the Palestinian people, although Washington has put so much propaganda and diplomatic effort to camouflage this treachery and make it appear to be a "sensible way" of solving the Palestinian issue.

The U.S. stance at the Security Council, which boils down to unreserved support for Tel Aviv's terrorist operation, has left Washington in international isolation. Such Western countries as France and Spain vote against it. Japan censures the aggression in Lebanon. Even Britain, usually never failing to support its ally, prefers to abstain rather than be associated with the piratic, inhuman actions of Tel Aviv.

Growing U.S. Isolation

LD071510 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 7 Aug 82

["They Are in the Same Ranks With the Aggressors" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 7 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes: Having vetoed the resolution towards stopping the bloodshed in Lebanon and the devastation of the Lebanese capital at the latest session of the United Nations Security Council which was convened at the request of the Soviet Union, the United States has landed itself in the position of a state which is directly taking part in the aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

By blocking the Soviet draft resolution, envisaging real measures for cutting the aggression short and demanding that Israel comply with the Security Council's earlier decisions on the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, Washington has openly and cynically demonstrated its full disregard both for the United Nations Organization and for world public opinion, which is outraged by the crimes of the Israeli aggressors.

The latest U.S. veto has given further proof that the United States, which does not only aid and abet the Israeli aggression in every possible way but also closely cooperates with the Israeli military that has gone on a bloody rampage, has placed itself in growing international isolation. Most of the council members voted for the Soviet draft. And only the United States moved to join the ranks of those who have organised the wholesale slaughter in Lebanon and, following in the footsteps of Hitlerite Nazis, carries out the criminal policy of genocide.

The position of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Security Council which has given rise to anger and condemnation throughout the world, is further evidence that the United States uses the right of veto granted to the council's permanent members by no means for the purposes meeting the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter. They in Washington, judging by all appearances, view this right, as many years of practice and especially the actions of the U.S. delegation, representing the incumbent U.S. administration at the United Nations, have shown, as a means of offsetting any measures aimed at strengthening peace and security and of implementing the hegemonistic plans of U.S. imperialism.

Suffice it to say that in recent years the United States, extending protection to the regimes of racists and archreactionaries, has used veto powers at the Security Council at least 30 times to torpedo U.N. measures meeting the interests of peace and security of peoples. One's attention is drawn to the fact that Washington uses the veto right especially actively when the vote is on draft resolutions directed against the piractic policy of Israel. This year alone the United States has cast veto six times to prevent the Security Council from adopting decisions condemning the criminal actions of the Israeli aggressors and prompted by the interests of a peaceful political settlement of the situation in the Middle East.

The U.N. circles, as was vividly demonstrated by the very discussion of the Soviet draft resolution at the latest Security Council meeting, the U.S. position is seen as the main obstacle in the way of effective measures to stop the Israeli aggression. At the same time the consistent and vigorous actions of the USSR, which has sponsored a draft resolution supported by nearly all council members, are viewed as eloquent evidence of the Soviet state's persistent striving to secure the earliest and effective action to put an end to the Israeli aggression, a striving dictated by humanity and profound concern for peace and security in the Middle East and all over the world.

ISRAEL DESTROYING LEGAL BASIS FOR ITS EXISTENCE

LD062158 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 6 Aug 82

["Hiroshima, the Zionist Style" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

Tel Aviv, by launching a large-scale attack on west Beirut tonight, displayed the ferocious essence of its policy -- to kill as many innocent people as possible and to cause the maximum destruction in the Lebanese capital. At a time when the United States representative at the U.N. Security Council blocked the draft resolution, tabled by the Soviet Union, draft resolution which envisaged an end to any military aid to Israel, cessation of fire, the withdrawal of Israeli troops, and the stationing of U.N. observers in the area of Beirut, the Israeli aggressors resumed strikes exactly at those blocks of the Lebanese capital where civilian population is concentrated.

The leadership of the Palestinian resistance movement, taking into consideration the interests of the civilian population of Beirut, has repeatedly displayed good will, seeking to prevent new casualties.

Specifically, it was strictly observing all the ten ceasefire agreements that were concluded during the aggression and made considerable concessions with the aim of facilitating the catastrophic situation in which west Beirut landed and solving the question of the Palestinian military-political presence in Lebanon. But the Israeli leadership was resorting to the escalation of hostilities whenever progress was beginning to show in international efforts and talks aimed at saving Beirut. Remarkable also is the fact that striving to get a foothold in Lebanon at any cost, to frustrate the attempts of the international community to facilitate the lot of the peaceful people, Tel Aviv resorted today to the escalation of hostilities precisely at a time when France was already prepared to send forces to west Beirut, to ensure the disengagement of the fighting sides.

A new type of weapons of mass destruction -- a vacuum bomb -- was used in west Beirut by Israel for the first time in the history of the conduct of military operations. The bomb was dropped on an eight-storey apartment house in which Palestinian refugees were. The new barbarous weapon with the "made in USA" marking was supplied to Israel by the Pentagon at the height of the aggression. The Pentagon regards Lebanon as a proving ground to test new means of weapons of mass destruction.

It is profoundly symptomatic: A vacuum bomb was dropped on Beirut on the "Hiroshima Day". That savage action which completed the second month of the Israel aggression against Lebanon became a kind of culmination in a long list of Tel Aviv's crimes against this sovereign country. Sixty thousand killed, injured and "maimed became innocent victims of the Israel aggression. In Beirut alone, nine hospitals have been destroyed. The lack of medicines, water, food, the anti-sanitary conditions, and the growth of infectious diseases are leading to an increase in mortality rate among the 600,000-strong population of west Beirut, first of all, children, who have been made hostages by the aggressor.

Of course, the Israeli aggressors could not have perpetrated these crimes if they did not lean on the economic, political and military aid from its patrons across the ocean. Herein lies the main cause of Israel's brazeness which grows with every passing day. As is shown by the latest results of voting at the United Nations, Washington is prepared to go with the aggressor to the end -- until complete destruction of the Lebanese capital. The publicized official statements of the White House as to "discontent" over Israel's actions do not mean anything at all. When matters concern concrete measures to put a stop to the aggression, Washington shows its real policy -- the policy of patronage and encouragement of the sanguinary piracy. The ultimate goal of this policy is to turn Lebanon into a U.S.-Israeli protectorate and to broaden the framework of the anti-Arab Camp David deal.

By the crimes in Lebanon Israel defies not only the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter. This is a defiance to the basic norms of human morality which demand respect for the life of innocent people as the highest value on earth. In these conditions the international community has no right to tolerate so brazen, arrogant and inhuman conduct of the Israeli rulers who lost sanity and elementary conscience.

No vacuum bombs, no bloody crimes against the Arab people can help the aggressors. No matter what the outcome of the struggle for west Beirut that is waged now, one thing is clear: The Begin-Sharon venture is a historic miscalculation of the Israeli ruling circles. The 4.5 millioned Arab people of Palestine will continue the heroic struggle for its inalienable right to create its own state on its native land.

Flouting brazenly the will of the international community and decisions of the United Nations Security Council, the military fascist regime of Begin is criminally gambling with the destinies of its own country. The State of Israel was created under the United Nations decision which envisaged simultaneously also the creation of an independent Arab Palestinian state.

Denying the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and independent statehood, making glaring violations of the United Nations resolution on ending the aggression in Lebanon, the Tel Aviv clique of adventurists is thus destroying the legal foundation for Israel's existence as a state.

The crimes of the Israeli military in Lebanon staged with the complicity of the United States cause indignation and anger all over the world, sows new seeds of hatred and animosity in the Middle East, deepen the rift between Israel and the Arab states and peoples.

ISRAELI WAR LOSSES; GROWING PUBLIC DISCONTENT

TA061556 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1800 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] According to reports from Beirut, the Israeli forces have suffered serious losses of manpower. Since Sunday, 1 August, when they began to invade the Lebanese capital, the Israelis have suffered up to 150 killed and wounded. This could have been expected. Military experts warned the Begin government of this. They confirmed that an invasion of west Beirut would necessarily lead to heavy losses. However, it could also have been expected that Begin and his colleagues would scorn these warnings, just as they scorn morality or law, the genuine interests of their people, not to mention those they intended to destroy. It is clear that people are killed in wars, but for what objectives are Israeli soldiers sacrificing their own lives and taking others' lives in Lebanon?

When tank soldiers who returned from Lebanon held a sitdown strike at the prime minister's office, one of them, Officer David (Auerbach), said: It is just because we have fought and know that every day people are being killed, that we want to speak. We are prepared to kill and be killed, he said, for the sake of the homeland, but in this war we have reached the conclusion that we have crossed the red line. There must be vigorous opposition to this war. The official propaganda tells lies about the Palestinians, as though they intend to open a wave of terror against the northern settlements in Israel. These are lies, while the truth can be seen by everyone, and certainly by the Israeli public, when the destruction of Beirut can be seen every day on the television screens, in photographs and in the press -- the destruction of hospitals and schools, shattered and blown up. The nature of what is happening is becoming more and more clear, even to those in whose hands Begin has put the weapons.

An example of such a development can be seen in tank officer Li'or. He went out to do something for which he had trained for a long time, he said in an interview with Israeli television, but after 1 month and 2 weeks, in an interview he granted journalist [name indistinct] ('Arazi), Li'or said something different. It was shocking, he said. I had to hit civilians. I am suffering from nightmares. I did not know that I was going out to such a battle. What did those who sent me on the mission think? That we would annihilate everyone and thus solve the Palestinian problem?

Those who have remained human are not prepared to be partners to genocide. Begin speaks about the ethics of weapons, about our humanitarian fighters. We can forget this, wrote a paratroop officer in the paper DAVAR in the name of the soldiers in his unit. This war is killing and destruction on all sides, with the presence of death, he said. [as heard]

And in the Tel Aviv paper QOL TEL AVIV [as heard], (Avi Rozental), a reserve soldier who has just returned from the fighting, wrote: Today I have no relatives, because all of them were killed by the Nazis in Europe, and now it turns out that we are being forced to do exactly the same things that were done to us in Europe in the 1940's. This is the same thing, he says, as the final solution of the Jews. Many of those who are being forced to take part in the genocidal campaigns can no longer understand [several words indistinct] Syrian tanks, he said in an interview in HA'OLAM HAZE, but I feel that today there is such a number of Israeli tank troops who no longer have any belief in the leadership that sends them where it is sending them.

ISRAELIS USING U.S.-MADE 'SUCTION BOMBS'

LD081600 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 8 TASS -- A group of staff personnel of a number of U.S. congressmen that is staying here and that is verifying reports about the use by the Israeli military of the most horrible types of weapons received by Tel Aviv from the USA confirmed that about 250 civilians, mostly women and children, were last Friday buried by the debris of a house that was destroyed by Israelis with the use of a "suction bomb" of the U.S. make. According to eyewitnesses the eight-storey building in which women and children, refugees from the southern districts of Lebanon, were staying was destroyed within seconds.

Israelis are methodically shelling the few remaining hospitals of the city and office buildings that have been temporarily turned into the hospitals and buildings of diplomatic representations. When commander of the Israeli artillery corps, Brigadier General Mizrahi was asked if this is accidental, he answered that the Israeli forces are doing it on purpose. "We know our targets well and we are hitting them accurately," he said cynically in an interview broadcast by the Israeli television.

Disregarding resolutions of the United Nations Security Council demanding that the siege be lifted from west Beirut, Tel Aviv is relying in its criminal actions on the assistance of the Reagan administration. The recent visit to Washington by Israel Foreign Minister Shamir confirmed again that Israel is counting on the firm U.S. assistance not without reason.

A FRANCE PRESSE correspondent points out in a report from Jerusalem that Israeli officials emphasize complete unity of the USA and Israel with regard to the aims of the present Israeli offensive.

London August 8 TASS -- One of the most influenctial British MPs of the Jewish origin N. Sandelson sharply condemned Begin's actions. He said that the blockade of west Beirut is the doing of fascists. It is only people with fascist mentality who can justify the bombings of Beirut and the killing of civilian population, Sandelson said. He stressed that Begin showed his obnoxious essence and incurred on his people hatred of the whole world, disgrace and humilitation.

In protest against the barbarous actions of the Israeli military in Lebanon the British MP quitted the post of vice chairman of the organization "Social Democrats -- Israel's Friends". He said that Israel showed itself to the Western world as a threat to international stability, that people everywhere abhor Begin's fixed ideas and resolutely condemn his contempt of world public opinion.

New York August 8 TASS -- The New York TIMES writes in the leading article today that Israel fully depends on the U.S. military and economic assistance and the United States is its only friend and protector against the diplomatic and economic boycott of the world community.

The U.S. press recalls that since 1951 the United States has supplied to Israel 15 billion dollars worth of armaments. 2.2 billion dollars woth of armaments, that is approximately 600 dollars for each of the four million Israelis, will be delivered to Israel in 1982 alone. In 1983 this sum will be increased by another 300 million dollars.

SOVIET CITIZENS PROTEST ISRAELI ACTION IN LEBANON

Call for End of Bloodshed

LD071022 Moscow TASS in English 1011 GMT 7 Aug 82

["Soviet People Condemn Israeli Aggression" -- TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow August 7 TASS -- Israel's fresh barbaric crime, a large-scale assault upon Beirut, caused anger and indignation among Soviet people.

Genocide carried out by Zionists on the long-suffering Lebanese soil has since again demonstrated the real image of the Washington-supported aggressor to the whole wide world", said engineer Fedor Kotanov, a bearer of a top state decoration, the Hero of the Soviet Union. He was speaking at a public meeting in Leningrad. Tel Aviv moved its military machine into action against the civilian population. At the same time the ruling circles of Israel hypocritically declare that they are striving for peace in the Middle East. The duty of all honest people is to press for an immediate end to combat operations in Lebanon.

The atrocities committed by Israeli occupation troops remain me of the ruins and burned out skeletons of buildings on Kreshchatin (the name of main throroughfare) left by Nazi barbarians in my native city of Kiev, a TASS correspondent was told by Nataliya Uzhviy, People's Artist of the USSR, and Hero of Socialist Labor. "My heart aches at, and my mind protests against the war which brings grief and suffering to the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

The man-hating essence of Zionists reared by U.S. imperialism has come into full view in Lebanon, said worker Ivan Muravitskiy at a public rally in the Belorussian city of Logoisk. But it is impossible to beat a people fighting for its just cause. Israeli troops must withdraw from Lebanese territory.

With the help of U.S. patrons Tel Aviv continues to terrorise the Palestinian patriots, said Vladimir Brazhinikov at a meeting of Second World War veterans in the city of Semipalatinsk (Soviet Central Asia). But the aggressor cannot break the will of the heroic people and suppress its desire to establish a sovereign state.

Chariy Nurymov, chairman of the board of the Composers' Union of Turkmenia (a constituent republic in Soviet Central Asia), expressed wrath and indignation at the actions of Israeli occupation troops. The people of Palestine are fighting for a just cause, and their struggle will ultimately end in victory. Aggressor will have to pull back from the occupied land sooner or later.

Soviet people call for an immediate end to bloodshed in Lebanon and demand that Israeli invaders withdraw from occupied lands.

Brezhnev Message Supported

LD081254 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow 8 Aug TASS -- Israel's barbarous actions are dramatically aggravating the situation in the Middle East and posing a threat to international security. The Israeli Army has been waging a war of extermination in Lebanon for two months now. Thousands of people have perished, cities have been reduced to rubble and the civilian population is exposed to untold suffering. Israel is pushing mankind to a dangerous line by its aggression, mass-scale killings and utter disregard for the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council. Soviet people are voicing at their numerous rallies and in talks with TASS correspondents their growing anger at the atrocities perpetrated by the Zionists.

"People who went through the war are especially outraged by the atrocities of the Israeli Army against the long-suffering Palestinian people," TASS was told by Peter Redzhepov, Hero of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Ashkhabad division of the Soviet War Veterans' Committee. "The war veterans, like all the Soviet people, approve the explicit and unambiguous stand of the Soviet Union expressed in Leonid Brezhnev's message to the U.S. President, which stresses that the tragedy of Lebanon and particularly of the population of its capital will be an indelible stain on the conscience of those who could have stopped the aggressor but did not do so."

The actions of the Israeli aggressors in west Beirut are nothing but an insolent challenge to the international public and the latest resolutions of the U.S. Security Council demanding an immediate ceasefire, the lifting of the siege of the city and the withdrawal of the aggressor's troops from Lebanon, Mikhail Koptelov, chairman of the 40 Years of Kazakhstan collective farm, has said.

The Zionists' crimes and their tactic of scorched land and mass killings show to the whole world the truth behind the rhetoric of the U.S. administration about the peaceful settlement of the Mideastern crisis.

All the upright people in the world are angrily denouncing the man-hating policy of the Israeli aggressors and their backers, the United States, Leonid Marinin has said at the protest rally which has taken place at the Mayak fishing collective farm in Estonia, a Soviet Baltic republic. The atrocities and crimes perpetrated on Lebanese soil and the attempts of the Israeli leaders to recarve the map of the Middle East constitute veritable genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The U.S. administration should share with the aggressors responsibility for all this.

"One cannot keep silent when thousands of innocent people die under shells and when homes, schools and hospitals are crumbling down," Professor Sergo Mechitashvili, department head at the Tbilisi physicians' advanced training institute (Transcaucasia), has stated. "I wholeheartedly support Leonid Brezhnev's message to the U.S. President and his replies to the questions put by the newspaper PRAVDA. They explicitly clarify Soviet policy towards the war in Lebanon." Sergo Mechitashvili stressed that only the unconditional withdrawal of the invading troops from occupied territories and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state could ensure preace in the Middle East.

U.S. Role Noted

LD090822 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 9 TASS -- The bandit actions of the Israeli Army, systematically wiping out the peaceful population of Lebanon, cause the growing outrage of the Soviet people.

Alarming news about Israel's criminal aggression in Lebanon is coming in every day, production engineer Berta Levitskaya has said at a protest rally at the Tallinn electric engineering works (Soviet Estonia). Cities, dozens of Palestinian villages and refugee camps have been obliterated and concentration camps like those of Hitler have been set up in their place. History will not absolve Tel Aviv of these crimes.

The brutal aggression of the Israeli Army against Lebanon, encouraged and supported by the United States, constitutes a crime against the whole mankind, employee, Ivan Pavlovskiy from Frunze (Kirgizia) has told a TASS correspondent. The barbarous methods of warfare aimed at eliminating the Palestinian people remind us, veterans of the Great Patriotic War, of the practice of the Hitler troops, which ended up at the refuse heap of history. The Israeli leaders should remember this lesson today, he stressed.

We medical people seeking to save human lives are shaken by the cynicism of the Zionists, Viktor Polevtsov, a staff doctor of the second clinical hospital of Minsk (Belorussia), has stressed at a rally. Using means of mass destruction against the civilian population, thus inflicting untold suffering of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians, and hampering the noble mission of the International Red Cross seeking to give relief to the wounded residents of West Beirut, the aggressors put themselves outside law. The systematic destruction of the Lebanese capital and genocide against the Palestinians are being perpetrated with Washington's knowledge. We state our solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian patriots.

Workers of the production amalgamation "Forfor" in Chimkent (Uzbekistan) have come to their rally of protest against the Israel aggression in Lebanon with posters demanding "End to Genocide!" "Peace for the Middle East!" and "Hands Off Lebanon!" They demanded that the Israeli invaders be made responsible under international law and that all the resolutions of the Security Council on Lebanon be fulfilled without delay.

U.S. ENCOURAGEMENT OF ISRAEL CONDEMNED

LD061520 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 6 TASS -- After a relative lull the Israeli military have resumed the shelling of west Beirut, in particular the (Ouzai) and (Hadas) areas where Palestinian refugee camps are situated. Throughout the night and this morning Israeli planes soared over the city's residential areas terrorising the peaceful population.

In the afternoon, despite the announced ceasefire, Israeli planes bombed for 45 minutes the (Sanaya) district in the very centre of west Beirut where the buildings of the government, the Ministry of Information and Lebanese radio are situated. The bombs fell near the residence of the prime minister. Damage was inflicted to Beirut's tallest 30-storeyed building. There are numerous casualties among the peace population.

Noting that Israeli bombs, rockets and shells did not spare the building housing the bureaus of FRANCE PRESSE, the ASSOCIATED PRESS, TASS and other news agencies, the offices of many foreign correspondents, including the French radio, the correspondent of French television in Beirut expresses the view that "this is a deliberate tactics designed to prevent the dissemination of objective information about what is happening".

The Reagan administration reacts with a sham bustle to the acts of the Israeli military in Lebanon designed to annihilate the Arab people of Palestine and demolish the Lebanese capital. In reality neither the President nor the administration as a whole are taking any measures to put an end to these aggressive actions. More than that, they are helping to consolidate the results of the Israeli intrusion into Lebanon. So the latest "wish" expressed by Reagan that Israel observe the ceasefire agreement is rather an attempt to whitewash one's own inaction, the reluctance of the White House to take any effective action. It was interpreted by the American mass media as new evidence of U.S. encouragement of Israel. The stream of statements from the White House to the effect that the President supposedly is trying to put pressure on Israel is not confirmed by practical deeds of the administration. The absence of any serious reaction by Washington to Israel's continuing steady peacemeal [as received] seizure of west Beirut and the annihilation of its population serves as additional confirmation of the conviction, that formed after the visit to Washington by the Israeli Minister Shamir, that Israel and the United States are now each playing their specific roles: Israel is tightening the military ring around the Palestinians while the United States is putting political and psychological pressure on them.

Meanwhile a spokesman of the Israeli Government has arrogantly stated after a meeting of the cabinet of ministers that Israel rejects the latest demand of the Security Council which obliged the Israeli military to stop military actions in west Beirut and withdraw their troops to positions held by them as of August 1. He also stressed that Israel refuses to consent to the stationing of United Nations observers in Beirut. He said that the stationing of United Nations observers would "impede the efforts of the Israeli Army".

It is noted here that whereas in the past the Zionist rulers of Israel tried at least somehow to camouflage their actions and plans with demagogy, now, after Shamir's talks in Washington and a whole number of other American-Israeli meetings, they no longer consider it necessary to conceal their aims. The Washington POST writes that Begin has formed the impression that Ronald Reagan is not overly concerned by what is happening in Lebanon.

"Reagan does not want to stop Begin's tanks", stresses the newspaper L'HUMANITE. "Washington and Tel Aviv have one aim: to destroy the PLO, to waken the progressive forces in the Arab world. To achieve this aim Israel gets considerable assistance from the United States. Without this aid the Israeli leaders could not pursue their expansionist policy". Israel's present operation, writes the New York TIMES, is nothing but an attempt to destroy the very idea of national independence of the Palestinians.

The defenders of the Lebanese capital are successfully repusling the attempts of the Israelis to improve their positions. On fighting off the enemy's attacks on the southern approaches to west Beirut the joint detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese national-patriotic forces taught the aggressor a good lesson, it is said in a statement circulated in Beirut by the General Secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine N. Havatma. The Zionist barbarians will not be able to destroy four million Palestinians who are defending arms in hand their right to self-determination and the creation of their own national state, it is stressed in the statement.

Responsibility for Aggression

LD072336 Moscow TASS in English 2230 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 8 TASS -- Having unleashed its aggression against Lebanon, PRAVDA writes, Israel armed by the United States is carrying on military operations without making any secret of the fact that its goal is the elimination of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the establishment in Lebanon of a regime that will hit Tel Aviv. The course of military operations, particularly in Beirut, clearly shows what methods the aggressor is using to achieve its ends. What they amount to is war of extermination, genocide, which claims as its victims the civilian population of Lebanon as well as the Arab people of Palestine who were earlier deprived by the selfsame Israel of their lands and homes.

Ever more people in different countries, the newspaper points out, are beginning to realize that responsibility for the Israeli aggression is shared in full by the United States, not only because it has armed the aggressor to the teeth but also because it shields Tel Aviv as its client and accomplice. "What attracts attention in connection with the events in Lebanon is the fact that both Israel, the political perpetrator of the aggression, and its backer, the United States, are finding themselves in isolation," PRAVDA concludes. "This has been shown, in particular, by voting at the U.N. Security Council. Not only the public but also the ruling circles of many countries refuse to display solidarity for the international policy of the White House."

'Displeasure' A 'Farce'

LD061512 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

The farce played these days by Washington concerning Israel is indeed a very sordid picture. U.S. press bodies close to the White House have mysteriously reported on a certain "important message" of the U.S. President to the Israeli premier in which, allegedly, "displeasure" with Tel Aviv's actions is expressed. Other ostentatious demarches are being taken. The present hullabaloo in the U.S. capital makes one think of shows at fairs where clowns, making noisy cries, deal to each other absolutely painless false slaps. But the point is that this show is not at all innocuous -- the background for the present Washington show is the bloody aggression of the Israeli military in Lebanon, the methodical destruction of Beirut, the merciless annihilation of the civilians of the Lebanese capital, including old people, women and children. It is clear that Washington's feigned "displeasure" with Tel Aviv is shown with a definite purpose: to camouflage the Unied States' direct political, economic and military assistance to the Israeli aggressors, the United States' complicity with the massacre of Arabs -- Lebanese and Palestinians, whose sole "fault" is their striving to return to their homes.

It should be noted that while using this camouflage the Washington administration at the same time hastened to reassure U.S. Zionist organisations lest they should take seriously Washington's manoeuvres and decide that the United States suddenly changed course and withdrew support from Tel Aviv.

And to make these assurances look as convincing as possible, high representatives of the Washington hierarchy Vice President Bush, Defence Secretary Weinberger and Secretary of State Shultz were sent to a meeting with representatives of Zionist organisations.

It should be pointed out that official Washington refused to reveal the contents of the talks. Representative of the White House Speaker said that the conversation was highly confidential. The same stand was assumed also by representative of the State Department Romberg.

As to the leader of the Zionist organizations of the USA Berman, being evidently satisfied with the results of the talks he neglected their being "confidential" and decided to make them public. He told journalists that the White House has no intention of taking any steps that could infringe on Israel's interests.

It is indicative that after this meeting in the White House, according to the U.S. press, whatever talk there was about some sort of "sanctions" or "pressure" of Washington on the Israeli Government in connection with the barbarous actions in Beirut, it stopped altogether.

This is explained by both the overall trend of the policy of the Washington administration and the community of goals of the United States and Israel and by the pressure of the Zionist organisations of the White House.

Washington's "displeasure" with Tel Aviv is, naturally, nothing but verbiage. As to deeds, they show quite the opposite. In the United Nations the USA is doing everything to hamper the adoption of the decisions demanding the withdrawal of the forces of the aggressor from Lebanon. Washington's emissary Habib staying in Lebanon is not at all reasoning with the Israeli interventionists. His task is quite different. He has been instructed to ensure that Arabs accept the Israeli ultimatums. Even new consignments of U.S. weapons are streaming into Israel. To put it in a nutshell, the United States is doing everything so that Israel should continue its bloody crimes, so as to consolidate the results of the Israeli invasion into Lebanon.

ISRAELI ACTIONS COMPARED WITH NAZI REGIME

Begin Likened to Hitler

LD072148 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] Good day, comrades. In these last few days, Beirut has become an open, bleeding wound for all of us, a wound for all mankind. Even those who, particularly in the United States, had previously justified the Israeli aggression now feel uneasy; their calm deserts them when they see the cruelty of the conquerors and the suffering of the innocent in west Beirut. Here is an example from the Washington POST. A few days ago, it leveled charges against President Reagan in its editorial article, writing: A photograph was sent from Lebanon yesterday which gave a crystal-clear reflection of the results he, Reagan, has achieved. The photograph was of a 7-month old baby who had lost both hands and suffered intensive burns when an Israeli fighter mistakenly struck at Christian residential districts in East Beirut.

So this was a mistake. This time a 7-month-old Christian rather than Muslim boy lost both hands and was severely burned, and in east rather than west Beirut. But this time the Washington POST forgives neither the Israelis nor the American President, suggesting that they either genuinely work for a cease-fire or, as it writes, take off their masks and openly accept their share of responsibility. And on the same day, the Israeli Jerusalem POST published the text of a message from Begin to Reagan. After thanking "dear Ron," as he addresses the American President, for his birthday congratulations, the Israeli prime minister writes charmingly: I feel like a prime minister entrusted with the command of a valiant army at the walls of Berlin, where among the peaceful civilians Hitler and his henchmen are hiding in a deep underground bunker.

Reflect upon these words: Begin is living in a topsy-turvy world and is seeking fellow thinkers. He is confident that the U.S. President will accept his blasphemous comparison of Israeli-shattered Beirut with Nazi Berlin, and will at the same time consent to Begin's right to murder completely innocent civilians in order to get at the armed Palestinians, and not just anywhere, but on the soil of a foreign state into which the Israelis have burst by force. The hateful word Hitler is coming up often in international communications now, but not in the context that Begin used it. It is he, the Israeli premier, who is being compared with Hitler, both in the East, in the socialist countries, and more and more often in the West. He is revealing himself to be a maniac and fanatic like Hitler, and probably no less a racist than the fuehrer either -- yes, a racist. However, his racism -- the feeling of racial exclusiveness and that nothing is denied him -- is directed not against the Jews and Slavs as was Hitler's, but against the Arabs and the Palestinians.

There is a cruel, immoral rule that says the end justifies the means. The end sometimes even coincides and merges with the means, if that end is genocide, the annihilation of an entire people. History will of course pass its verdict. But even now, despite all their propaganda cover, the Zionists have almost come to be identified with the Nazis in our conscience, shaken as it is by pictures of the barbarous destruction and mass murders in Beirut.

'Racist Nature' of Zionism

LD061140 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 6 Aug 82

["The Roots of the Zionist Crimes" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- TASS political commentator Sergey Kulik writes: Never before has the racist nature of international Zionism, nurtured by American imperialism, appeared in such open man-hating form as in the course of the present tragedy of Lebanon. Palestinians and Lebanese, making no exception for women, old people and children, are being killed for the sole reason that they are Arabs. A leaflet published by the Rabbinate of the Israeli Army gives its blessing to genocide and stresses: "Under no circumstances trust an Arab, even if he gives the impression of being civilised." The newspapers of Tel Aviv and Jerusalem heat up chauvinistic and extremist sentiments by writing at length about the bloody "victories" of the Zionist military in Lebanon, proclaiming the "exclusiveness" of Jews and their "inborn superiority" over the surrounding peoples.

One recalls the 1930's when militarised detachments of supporters of the "Jewish Legion" marched through the streets of West European towns shouting "Germany to Hitler," "Italy to Mussolini" and "Palestine to us." Now, repeating the crimes of fascists, the Zionist leaders are demonstrating their readiness to pave with corpses the road to the fulfilment of the rabid idea of creating a "great Israel." Zionism is copying Hitlerism, though on a new spiral of mankind's history. And no matter how paradoxically this sounds, considering the crimes of the Nazis against the Jewish people, but the fact remains that there is much in common between Zionism and fascism. This commonality is based on the ideology of racism. The present aggression against Lebanon is most closely connected with this ideology. To solve the Middle East problem, the Zionists are proclaiming special "rights" of Jews to drive out of Palestine its indigenous population so as to set up a segregated Jewish state in the "promised land."

David Ben Gurion, one of the main theoreticians of Zionism, exclaimed in his time: "I believe in our moral and intellectual superiority, in the ability of Jews to serve as a model for the revival of the human race." So far, the leaders of Zionism have succeeded with the help of American dollars in reviving only the mores of the colonial conquerors of the worst times. The destruction of Beirut, the tens of thousands of killed and wounded in Lebanon are a terrible illustration of what the racist theories about "chosen races" are leading to.

Peace and stability in the Middle East cannot be built on the criminal soil of racism. The crimes of the Israeli military in Lebanon, perpetrated with the complicity of the United States, are sowing new seeds of hatred and enmity in that area, are deepening the chasm between Israel and the Arab states and peoples.

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO ON C. AMERICAN SITUATION

PY070155 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Anselmo Septiem interview with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, who arrived in Moscow as a member of the special committee on foreign ministers of nonaligned countries dealing with the Palestinian problem]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman: I first wish to thank you for granting this interview to Radio Moscow. Here is my first question: How would you define in very general terms the present Nicaraguan situation in Central America?

[Answer] Look, Central America is now confronting a very difficult situation, mainly because the U.S. Government is determined to turn Honduras -- we should be clear and categorical about this -- into a Central American Israel. It is truly deplorable that at this time there are still people in Central America who are willing to represent and defend imperialist interests, even through they are aware that the genuine interests of their people and of the great Central American homeland are being ignored.

What is now happening in Central America is that this political maneuvering by some very important people in the Honduran political scene is endangering peace in the entire region. Lately the Hondurans have repeatedly referred to their interest in regionalizing peace, but the truth is that they are actually taking measures for regionalizing war. They are meddling in the Salvadoran armed struggle by employing part of their army and employing their policy of tolerance for, not to mention complicity with former Somoza guards who are in Honduras and who are launching criminal raids on our territory with increasing frequency.

It is a very dangerous situation. We have called upon the Hondurans to reflect on the situation, so that those army officers who are playing this game may realize that it in no way serves the genuine interests of either the Honduran people, the Honduran Government or the Central American people, and so that they will refuse to continue to be instruments in the hands of the United States. I would say this is the most dangerous aspect of the current situation in the region, in general terms. A history of just claims by unsatisfied people has provoked a state of agitation and of eagerness for changes in this region. People seem to have already decided to change the situation, either through reason or through force. Well under these circumstances, it is of the utmost importance -- now more than ever before -- that each people's right to self-determination be respected and that all people be allowed to decide and define their own course, free from any foreign intervention. This is very important because any kind of foreign meddling would only render the situation, already quite complicated by itself, even more complex.

[Question] Comrade Minister, is there any similarity between the current CIA-sponsored actions against Nicaragua, which were aimed at destabilizing the government and those actions the CIA undertook with the same purpose in Chile culminating in 1973? I ask you this question because I know you lived for some time in Chile. Could you point to some similarities, if there are any, or to some differences?

[Answer] Well, beyond all doubt, after the failure of that early initiative by the Reagan administration aimed at isolating Nicaragua from the West European countries -- a task undertaken by the Eagleburger mission and later by the Vernon Walters mission in Latin America -- and as the United States realized that Nicaragua and its revolution enjoyed a broad international prestige, they relegated their isolation plans to second place and gave top priority to the destabilization of Nicaragua. I do not mean they gave up their purpose of isolating Nicaragua but they shifted the emphasis on a truly destabilizing campaign as they have done in every country where they wanted to destabilize the economy and the government in general. Naturally, their targets are those sectors of society that are more vulnerable, that are easier for them to manipulate, like some labor union factions, religious groups, businessmen groups and what the Americans call the free press, which is nothing but the spokesman for interests which are not the homeland's interests but those of the oligarchy, of businessmen and mainly of the United States.

In addition, the United States is also supporting the armed counterrevolution through economic assistance and through training in the military training camps which still operate in its territory. The public already knows that $19.5 million has been earmarked to support counterrevolution efforts and that this fund is being used mainly by those thousands of Somoza guards who have more than 20 camps along our border with Honduras, in Honduran territory. Therefore, if we compare this situation with the Chilean case, I would say that there are many similarities but that the actions against Nicaragua are broader, more diverse and I would say deeper than in Chile. But in addition to all of this, there is also an actual attempt to block loans that multilateral financing sources may grant to Nicaragua, while direct loans granted by the United States have been cut. This resembles the Chilean case, where some labor union factions were also manipulated. So there is much similarity, but, based on my close knowledge of the Chilean case, I believe that this meddling in Nicaragua is even more shameless.

SOVIET AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN NICARAGUA

LD072142 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Correspondent A. Serikov in the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua is developing successfully.

This is the Nicaraguan port of Corinto, on the country's eastern seaboard. These trucks were brought here by the Soviet ship Magnitogorsk for use in building roads, bridges, and factories. The hurricane that hit the country's northwest caused unprecedented flooding: Bridge-girders are strewn like toys along the banks of the now calm river. It is here that the Soviet trucks will come.

Chinandega Province is an important agricultural region of Nicaragua. Life is uneasy here now so close to Honduras, from where the surviving Somozists mount cowardly raids on Nicaraguan villages and murder the inhabitants. But time waits for no man; the ground must be tilled and made ready for sowing. And so, relieved from night shift duties in the armed protection of villages and state farm buildings, the peasants have come to the fields. A reasonable cotton harvest is expected this year, and these are Soviet Belarus tractors weeding the crop. In Chinandega town, the administrative center of the province, there is a service center for Soviet agricultural machinery -- tractors from Minsk and Kharkov -- working in the state-owned associations and cooperatives.

U.S. INTERFERENCE IN EL SALVADOR CHARGED

'Hypocritical Report'

PM061251 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

["Rejoinder" in "The World Today" roundup compiled by V. Neznamov: "Punitive Troops and Hypocrites"]

[Text] According to reports in the Washington POST, the White House has sent Congress official evidence that the Salvadoran junta has achieved quite remarkable "success in the human rights sphere." The federal commission set up in order to investigate the murderous regime's "merits" worked so "successfully" that a full 48-page document was produced.

Its details have, of course, still not been made public but R. Reagan's recent statement on "the progress made in El Salvador" alarmed even U.S. congressmen who one would have thought would be accustomed to such falsifications. A number of them came right out and said that there is no reliable evidence of a halt in the terror and genocide in El Salvador. Quite the reverse! The fascistic regime has been stepping up its repressions against the civilian population. In April-May alone, for example, around 1,200 Salvadoran civilians died at the hands of punitive troops immediately after the 28 March "election" "won" by rightwing parties.

The underlying aim of the White House's latest piece of hypocrisy becomes clear on close scrutiny. This move, an ABC correspondent reports, is designed to clear the way for giving the Salvadoran military another financial handout of $166.3 million in 1983. At the same time, Washington wants to increase the presence in El Salvador of U.S. military advisers, which are known to be taking part in punitive operations against the patriots. All the signs are that the Washington hypocrites are trying not only to hide everything which is happening in El Salvador behind a veil of lies byt also intend to take a more active part in the bloody crimes of Salvadoran punitive troops.

CIA 'Sinister Role'

LD061254 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2156 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Aug (TASS) -- "The CIA and other Washington departments are playing a sinister role in the tragedy of El Salvador today," writes Sergey Svistunov in PRAVDA, commenting on the admission by William Casey, director of the U.S. CIA, that "the CIA tried to facilitate the holding of elections in El Salvador." These were the 28 March elections to the so-called "Constituent Assembly," which were held in an atmosphere of mass terror and intimidation of the voters. "As is known," notes the commentator, "as a result they brought even more rightist circles, merging into out-and-out fascism, to power." "Casey's 'candor' is forced," it says in the commentary. "Not only was there gossip about the CIA's dirty little dealings during, before and after the elections in El Salvador, but incontrovertible facts came to light, witnesses were found and public accusations were heard from the lips of well-informed people such as, for example, former U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Robert White. So a decision was made to confess partially, cautiously, little 'sins' in order to hide the real extent and distasteful nature of CIA activity in El Salvador."

Thus, Casey emphasizes in every way such "secret operations" by the CIA as the deliveries of special invisible inks with which electors' hands were marked to stop them from voting twice, writes the author. Only in passing, through clenched teeth -- because he could not keep completely quiet about it -- does he mention that "the CIA gave the Salvadoran authorities information about the military tactics of the rebels -- about their concrete plans, weapons stores and other agency data.

"Intelligence actions in El Salvador are being carried out in the framework of a wider 'comprehensive program' of secret CIA operations in Central America that was approved by the U.S. President in November last year and includes measures to stifle the Nicaraguan revolution, suppress the national liberation movements in Guatemala and Honduras and destabilize the situation in Panama and Costa Rica. This is crude interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states: a real threat of intervention."

U.S. MARINES HOLD EXERCISES IN HONDURAS

LD042238 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 4 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The U.S. naval ship Portland has brought 600 U.S. Marines to Honduras. They have been transported to regions bordering Nicaragua and will take part in joint military exercises with Honduran forces. There is no doubt about the provocative nature of these maneuvers. They are being conducted in precisely the region in which are located the bases of counterrevolutionary groups comprised of henchmen of the former dictator Somoza, who fled from Nicaragua after the revolution. Over the last few days these gangs have intensified their activities and have several times carried out piratical raids on Nicaraguan territory. In these conditions, the military maneuvers to be held by the United States and Honduras near the Nicaraguan border will lead to even worse tension. In this connection, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto sent a protest message to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

RPP DENIES RESCUED ARGENTINE SEAMEN IN USSR

PY082106 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Argentine ultrareactionary circles have disseminated lies about Soviet fishing ships having rescued several seamen of the cruiser General Belgrano which was sunk by a British submarine. The Argentine fascists claim that several of the rescued Argentine seamen are in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Embassy in Buenos Aires categorically denied these lies.

In fact, at the request of the Argentine Government, Soviet fishing ships participated in rescue operations and found the bodies of three seamen, whom they turned over to the Mar del Plata naval prefecture. In other words, the Soviet ships participated in a humanitarian act in helping the Argentines rescue their seamen who had been the victims of a cowardly attack by a British submarine. This act is in keeping with the humanitarian spirit that has been instilled in our sailors.

From the very beginning, the Soviet people have been sympathetic to the just Argentine position aimed at recovering the Malvinas Islands, occupied by the British colonialists. Furthermore, Argentine-Soviet relations have been positive in recent years. Despite having different sociopolitical regimes, the two countries have found points of agreement, especially in the trade sector. Perhaps these trends have not pleased either Albion or its accomplice in this aggression, the United States. These seem to be the reasons for the anti-Soviet lies which the Argentine ultrareactionary sectors have been disseminating. The slanderers do not even care to respond to a basic logical question: Why would the Soviet Union need a few seamen from the General Belgrano? Unable to give a reasonable answer to this question and to the question of the kidnapping of Argentine citizens by Soviet fishermen, they remain silent.

The main objective of the enemies of Argentine-Soviet cooperation is to smear our country through every means -- even through the most shameful ones -- in the eyes of the Argentine people who were able to adequately evaluate the Soviet position on the Malvinas conflict.

The above sensationalist lie was of course unsuccessful and we would not have touched on the issue again had it not been for the fact that the gross lie of the alleged kidnapping of Argentine seamen was part of the old campaign concocted by Argentine reactionaries and their Yankee protectors.

This anti-Soviet smear campaign has a precise, coordinated goal: to block contacts between Argentines and Soviets and to undermine their mutually beneficial cooperation. The United States and its allies, in the first place, are interested in this since it would be easier to exert pressure on an isolated Argentina and to force it to yield to economic and political concessions.

As has been demonstrated, Argentine local imperialist mercenaries, in the quest for their antinational objectives, have cynically manipulated the grief of the Argentine families.

YAZKULIYEV ATTENDS COLOMBIAN INAUGURATION

LD081740 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 8 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] New Colombian President Belisario Betancur, elected at the 30 May presidential elections, has officially taken up his post in Bogota. Present during the ceremony were many foreign delegations including a delegation from the Soviet Union led by Comrade Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. At a joint session of the two houses of congress, Betancur presented the main directions of his government's foreign and domestic policies. He declared that his government will defend the principles of sovereignty and self-determination of peoples against all forms of colonial dependence.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ON JOURNALS

PM061419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution entitled "On the Creative Ties Between Artistic Literary Journals and the Practice of Communist Building."

The USSR Writers Union and its press organs, the resolution says, do a considerable amount of work to develop and deepen writers' creative ties with the life of the people and the practice of communist building. This helps to further consolidate writers' literary power and to increase their participation in resolving the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. The role of USSR Writers Union journals in organizing the literary process has grown.

The resolution notes that the books of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's memoirs published in periodicals, which clearly and movingly reflect the heroism of socialist building, the richness of the Soviet people's spiritual world and the greatness of the motherland's creative achievements, were an important event in the country's social life and an inspiring example for our literature.

With the assistance of party committees and writers' organizations, journal editorial offices encourage creative cooperation between writers and the collectives of industrial enterprises, major construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and army and navy servicemen. Ties with working people, literary posts, patronage work at the most important national economic projects and discussion with readers of questions of socioeconomic and spiritual life enrich literature with contemporary themes and increase the standing of journal publications.

Articles and essays on positive experience of management, problems of the social restructuring of the countryside and environmental protection arouse broad interest among readers. Party and state organs have adopted decisions on certain of these.

At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee believes that the work of literary journals needs to be improved. Increased public activeness, political maturity and professional skill on the part of writers enable the artistic literary press to play a more prominent part in solving communist building tasks and meeting the people's cultural aspirations. Writers' organizations and journal editorial offices still do not enlist gifted writers with sufficient persistence to produce works with a topical thrust. The new generation of Soviet people need a positive hero who is close to them in spirit and in time, who would be seen as an artistic discovery, influence people's actions and reflect people's destinies.

The resolution points out that journal editorial boards and party organizations and the authors' aktiv are called on to work with a greater degree of responsibility. We must not reconcile ourselves to a situation where certain journals publish works in which events in our country's history, the socialist revolution and collectivization are depicted with serious deviations from the actual truth. Individual publications contain preconceived and superficial judgments about contemporary life. The role of editorial boards has been artificially reduced on a number of periodical publications. Journal leaders do not always display the required exactingness toward authors. Considerable numbers of artistically weak and petty works are printed.

Journals carry work of history and literary criticism whose authors evidently cannot cope with complex material and who betray a confused world outlook and an inability to view social phenomena historically and from clear class positions. Literary criticism's evaluations are sometimes not definite and principled enough.

The CPSU Central Committee has recommended that the USSR Writers Union and leaders of literary journals focus the attention and efforts of creative workers and the artistic resources of the literary press on basic problems of domestic and foreign policy and crucial avenues of the country's socioeconomic development in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and that ties with labor collectives be improved on the basis that the chief aim of this work is to enrich art with topical vital content and to create highly artistic works about contemporary life.

The artistic literary periodical press, the resolution says, is called upon to keep abreast of the times, to observe and encourage what is new and advanced in the life of Soviet society and to be steadfastly guided by the principles of party-mindedness and popular spirit. Writers' organizations and literary journals' editorial boards must encourage the elaboration of themes connected with the CPSU course toward intensification of the economy, improvement of production relations and development of socialist competition. The new tasks of developing the Soviet economy are inseparably linked with the whole sphere of social relations and the fashioning of the new man. This offers great scope for artistic creation.

The resolution points out that the USSR Writers Union and literary journals' editorial offices must help creative workers to determine their place and role in carrying out the tasks advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his report at the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum and in implementing the USSR Food Program. The restructuring of agriculture on the basis of speeding up the introduction of scientific achievements and advanced experience makes it incumbent on writers to focus creating new conditions of production and life in the countryside. Literature can do a great deal to foster a love for the land, for nature and for rural labor in young people.

The CPSU Central Committee has recommended that the USSR Writers Union, journals' editorial boards and offices and literary criticism encourage artistic exploration in the sphere of socially significant problems more actively, assert the aims of life befitting Soviet man and constantly decry political indifference and the consumer psychology.

The document says that all opportunities must be used to enhance the educational value of the artistic word and create highly patriotic works which elegize service of the motherland and the party cause. There is no more important task for socialist realist art than to uphold the Soviet way of life, the norms of communist morality and the beauty and greatness of our moral values, such as honest labor for people's benefit, internationalism and belief in the historical correctness of our cause. Journals are urged to reflect the artistic experience of union and autonomous republics more fully, to pay attention to the quality of translation of works of fraternal literatures into Russian and other languages of the USSR's peoples and to promote the further rapprochement and mutual enrichment of the socialist nations' cultures, the ideological and political rallying of multinational Soviet society and the consolidation of friendship among the peoples of the socialist community countries.

It is necessary for the USSR Writers Union and its press organs to involve Soviet writers and progressive foreign cultural figures more broadly in pleading the cause of halting the arms race, peace and people's security and averting the threat of thermonuclear war and to educate working people to be ready to defend the revolutionary gains of the Soviet people.

The resolution notes that the artistic word has always been the sharpest of weapons in the struggle for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism and in the ideological confrontation between the two world systems. The party gives a high assessment to writers' international activity, their skill in offensive polemics against the ideological adversary and their active role in the struggle against anticommunism. The great success of the political novel and the current affairs movie, drama and poetry show that this trend in artistic creation is in keeping with the spirit of the times.

The CPSU Central Committee draws the attention of the USSR Writers Union, republic unions and journal editorial boards to the need to continue to develop artictic writing on current affairs and to pay special attention to young writers here. For them creative assignments and the preparation of responsible materials set by the editorial offices can be a serious schooling both for life and their profession and can channel their talent along the correct path.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution stresses the need to enhance the role of journals' primary party organizations in the work of editorial collectives. They must have an active influence on theme planning and the content of published materials, take part in the selection and education of editorial cadres, encourage an atmosphere of high responsibility for the matter at hand and promote the development of criticism and self-criticism in editorial collectives.

It is proposed that union republic communist party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms and the Moscow CPSU Gorkom devote daily attention to the ideological and creative activity of artistic literary journals, stimulate collaboration between writers and city and rural working people, react effectively to articles in the literary press and make more active use of journal publications in ideological work.

The USSR Writers Union and the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade together with the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Finance Ministry are instructed to implement measures to further improve the material and technical base of journal publishing, printing, circulation and dissemination.

KIRILENKO ATTENDS CONSTRUCTION WORKERS MEETING

LD061856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] The Soviet Union leads the world in the volume of capital, residential and civil construction, and everyday one or two industrial enterprises are commissioned. The construction program for the current 5-year plan is a big one. Builders play an important role in implementing the USSR's Food Program. Participants in a solemn meeting dedicated to Construction Workers Day spoke about ways of solving these tasks.

In the presidium of the meeting were Comrade Kirilenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Dymshits and Novikov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Isayev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Construction Department; heads of a number of ministries and departments; socialist competition winners; leading workers in production; and representatives of the capital's public. Comrade Bashilov, minister for construction in the far east and Transbaykal regions, delivered a report.

ARMENIAN, AZERBAIJAN DELEGATIONS VISIT GEORGIA

GF072000 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 24 Jul 82 p 1

[Summary] People's representatives of the Georgian SSR and the Inter-Caucasian Border Troops on 23 July warmly welcomed visiting delegations from the Armenian SSR and the Azerbaijan SSR. The Azerbaijan SSR delegation was headed by Ali Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and the Armenian SSR delegation was headed by Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee. The delegations are on a visit to the Georgian SSR to participate in the ceremonies to mark the 60th anniversary of the Inter-Caucasian Border Troops. The Armenian SSR delegation is composed of Babken Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium; Fadey Sarkisyan, chairman of Armenian Council of Ministers Presidium; Gennadiy Andreyev, second secretary of Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee; Marius Yuzbashyan, chairman of Armenian SSR Committee for State Security; and M. Eruni, member of Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 6-7 AUG REPORTED

LD070220 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 6-7 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parantheses at the end of each item.

6 August

In Tadzhikistan fodder procurement organizations have overfulfilled their annual tasks for the procurement of haylage; almost 570,000 tons have been delivered. Procurement of fodder is underway in difficult conditions caused by dry weather. Despite this, almost 500 harvesting and transporting teams are at work. Townsfolk are also helping out with cutting grasses. (0000 GMT)

In Omskaya Oblast the harvest of grain crops will soon begin. Farms are creating harvest and transportation complexes. Plans are to carry out harvesting in a short period and without losses. Omskaya Oblast farmers have to harvest grain crops from more than 2 million hectares. (0204 GMT)

Correspondents report that the farmers of all republics, each kray and oblast are engaged in socialist competition to be the best harvest workers. In the Ukraine, 13,000 harvesting and transportation complexes are engaged in harvest work now. In southern oblasts practically all grain has been laid in swaths and threshing is being completed. Machine operators of the Orenburg area started threshing grain crops on the second millionth hectares today. Machine operators of kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Chuvashskaya ASSR are conducting mass harvesting of grain crops together with soil preparation for winter crops. In Tatarskaya ASSR grain crops have been laid in swaths on 1/3 of all areas. (0400 GMT)

Sale of grain crops to the state has begun in Uralskaya Oblast. In Checheno-Ingushskaya steppe rayons, where grain crops ripen early, farms have finished harvesting. Despite unpleasant weather conditions harvest work has been carried out quickly and with minimal losses. Many farms are now organizing harvest festivals. Machine operators of Saratovskaya Oblast are completing threshing cereal crops on the first million hectares. (0600 GMT)

Kanevskiy Rayon, Krasnordarskiy Kray, has delivered more than 130,000 tons of grain to state granaries. A joint Kharkov and Belgorod harvesting detachment today completed harvesting early grain crops in the Ukrainian kolkhoz Mayak. The first column of heavy trucks has left for the western oblasts of Kazakhstan to begin delivering crops as they are harvested. Winter crop sowing started today in most farms of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. Winter crop sowing has started in Arkhangelskaya Oblast, the country's northernmost grain-growing regions. (1100 GMT)

Harvesting grain has been completed in Moldavia. Harvesting has been complicated in Rostovskaya Oblast by unstable weather. In these conditions the machine operators try not to let the harvesting pace slow down. Already 1.2 million tons of grain have been delivered to the state. (1750 GMT)

7 August

In Saratovskaya Oblast about 20,000 combines forming part of harvesting and transporting complexes are at work in the fields. The average yield at some farms is 35 quintals per hectare. Today machine operators of the Udmurtskaya ASSR are cutting rye on the last 100,000 hectares. This crop occupies almost 1/3 of the grain area in the republic. Part of the sown areas have been twisted by winds, but planned work norms are being maintained. Usually cold weather and torrential rain has complicated work for Georgian tea workers. Procurement rates for tea leaves are significantly lower than last year. In Makharadzenskiy Rayon it has been decided to gather tea leaves in all weather and this initiative has been supported by all of the republic's tea producers. (0600 GMT)

Farmers of the Crimea completed harvesting today. They are the first in the Ukraine to do so. Work is in progress on the last fields in the other southern oblasts, while the harvest is at its height in the central and northern regions. Early cereals have now cleared from eight of every ten hectares in the republic. (0800 GMT)

Kurgan suburban farms have begun harvesting early varieties of potatoes. Local trading organizations are due to procure over 12,000 tons of potatoes this year; special storage facilities have been prepared for this. For the first time vegetables and potatoes are to be stored in a special medium of carbon dioxide and ozone. In the Stavropol steppes today, machine operators began laying in fodder from areas sown to corn for silage totalling over 1/3 of 1 million hectares. The kray's farms have pledged to lay in a record quantity of no less than 5.7 million tons of silage this year. (1100 GMT)

In Ryazanskaya Oblast cereals have been reaped on an area of 250,000 hectares. Work is being done in the winter crop fields where rye and wheat have been sown. (1200 GMT)

Rostovskaya Oblast machine operators have plowed 500,000 hectares for winter sowing. This is 1/3 of the area allotted to winter crops. This year some areas have yielded 60 quintals of winter wheat per hectare. (1630 GMT)

SOLOMENTSEV ORDER APPROVES HARVEST INITIATIVE

PM060911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 1

["RSFSR Council of Ministers on Initiative of People's Deputies From Saratovskaya Oblast" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] The initiative of the people's deputies from Saratovskaya Oblast who called for the efforts of deputy groups and posts, people's control workers, "Komsomol search-light" activists, journalists and worker and rural correspondents to be pooled in the struggle for the complete safekeeping and timely processing of the harvest of the second year of the 5-year plan is hereby approved.

Autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, Moscow and Leningrad gorispolkoms and RSFSR ministries and departments must carry out the necessary organizational work for the widespread dissemination of this initiative and for active participation by the labor collectives of sovkhozes, kolkhozes and agroindustrial complex enterprises and organizations in the campaign for the complete safekeeping of agricultural output and for the successful implementation of the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990, approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms must react promptly to signals from deputies, people's control workers and the press and take timely and effective measures to combat losses of the 1982 harvest during harvesting, transportation and processing.

[Signed] M. Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers

BRIEFS

LAND IMPROVEMENT -- Moscow, 2 Aug (TASS) -- Speaking to a TASS correspondent Nikolay Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, said over the past year 660,000 hectares of irrigated land and 700,000 hectares of drained land have been put into use in the USSR. The area of irrigated land in the European part of the country has risen over the past 15 years from 2 million hectares to 7.5 million hectares. In the Volga Region, the area of irrigated land has been brought up to 1.5 million hectares. Irrigated land in the USSR now accounts for 11 percent of total ploughland and provides 1/3 of the gross grain crops output. The area of improved land is to increase from 31 million hectares to 36 million hectares by 1985. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1615 GMT 2 Aug 82 LD]

PRAVDA CARRIES OBITUARY OF SCIENTIST PILYUGIN

PM060925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 82 p 3

[Academician N.A. Pilyugin obituary]

[Excerpts] Academician Nikolay Alekseyevich Pilyugin, winner of the Lenin and USSR state prizes, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR Supreme Soviety deputy, CPSU member since 1940, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and outstanding scientist and designer in the sphere of space rocketry, died in Moscow on 2 August 1982 in his 75th year after a serious illness.

Nikolay Alekseyevich Pilyugin was an outstanding designer and founder of the control systems of Soviet carrier rockets, spacecraft and automatic interplanetary stations, worked for a long time with Sergey Pavlovich Korolev and taught numerous cadres of scientists and engineers now working at many scientific research institutes and design bureaus.

N.A. Pilyugin was born into a peasant family in Krasnoye Selo, Leningradskaya Oblast, on 18 May 1908 and was an assistant fitter.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev, A. Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, T.Ya. Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh. R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, K.V. Rusakov, L.V. Smirnov, G.I. Marchuk, A.K. Antonov, A.P. Aleksandrov, I.F. Dmitriyev, S.R. Trapesnikov, V.S. Frolov, S.A. Afanasyev, B.V. Balmont, V.V. Bakhirev, M.V. Yegorov, A.I. Mayorets, E.K. Pervyshin, P.S. Pleshakov, I.S. Silayev, Ye.P. Slavskiy, P.V. Finogenov, M.S. Shkabardnya, A.I. Shokin, S.L. Sokolov, R.F. Dementyeva, O.D. Baklanov, V.F. Tolubko, V.M. Shabanov, A.A. Maksimov, V.P. Barmin, O.M. Belotserkovskiy, Ye.P. Velikhov, V.P. Glushko, V.A. Koptyug, V.A. Kotelnikov, V.I. Kuznetsov, A.A. Logunov, V.P. Makeyev, A.D. Nadiradze, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, G.P. Svishchev, P.N. Fedoseyev, M.S. Ryazanskiy, V.F. Utkin.

TEXT OF MINISTERS' GREETINGS TO BIOPHYSICISTS

PM060933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] To the participants in the first all-union biophysical congress:

The USSR Council of Ministers greets our country's biophysicists who have gathered in Moscow for their first congress.

The biophysical congress is taking place under conditions in which the country and the entire Soviet people have focused their efforts in an atmosphere of political and labor enthusiasm on fulfilling the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

The development of biophysics in recent years has been marked by considerable successes in both fundamental and applied research. Biophysicists have achieved positive results in understanding the laws of the development of animate nature. The results obtained by them are being widely used in medicine, agriculture, industry, space research and environmental protection.

The businesslike and creative discussion of topical problems of biophysics and the broadening and deepening of scientific ties among biophysical scientists from all our country's republics will promote the further progress of science, the development of the national economy and the strengthening of international scientific ties.

The worsening of the international situation caused by the aggressive imperialist forces' policy -- a policy dangerous for the cause of peace -- requires that opposition to those forces be stepped up.

We express confidence that biophysicists, well aware of the consequences of using nuclear weapons, are using their knowledge and potential in the interests of the cohesion of the peace-loving forces in the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear missile war and to explain the consistent peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The USSR Council of Ministers wishes fruitful work to all participants in the first all-union biophysical congress.

[signed] The USSR Council of Ministers.

COSMOS-1383 USE AIDS INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- "The launching of the Cosmos-1383 satellite is another major contribution of the Soviet Union to international cooperation providing the basis for the practical implementation of the Cospas-Sarsat space system, which is being developed in the interests of all people in the world," PRAVDA writes today.

This earth satellite launched by the Soviet Union on June 30 carries the equipment needed to improve the system of determining the location of ships and aircraft in distress. The equipment was developed and put into a near earth orbit in accordance with the plan of the international Cospas-Sarsat project, prepared jointly by experts from the Soviet Union, the United States, Canada and France. In addition, Norway and Britain have voiced their desire to participate in the forthcoming tests, intended to assess the efficiency of the system, and Japan and a number of other countries think about joining the project as well.

All the elements of the system have been tested in operation since the launching of the Cosmos-1383 satellite. These tests have confirmed that domestically produced onboard and ground equipment operates effectively, PRAVDA reports.

Experimental models of emergency buoys transmitting at a frequency of 406 mhz have been positioned in various parts of the European USSR in order to comprehensively test the system. Signals from the buoys were received by Cosmos-1383 several times a day and transmitted back to a ground receiver station which computes from these data the position of the buoys. The initial results of the experiments, according to the newspaper, have confirmed the great potentialities of the system since the average error does not exceed 1-2 kilometres. Specialists from the United States, Canada, France, Norway and Britain, PRAVDA notes, will soon join the tests to perfect the joint system of Cospas-Sarsat and the Soviet Cosmos-1383 spacecraft.